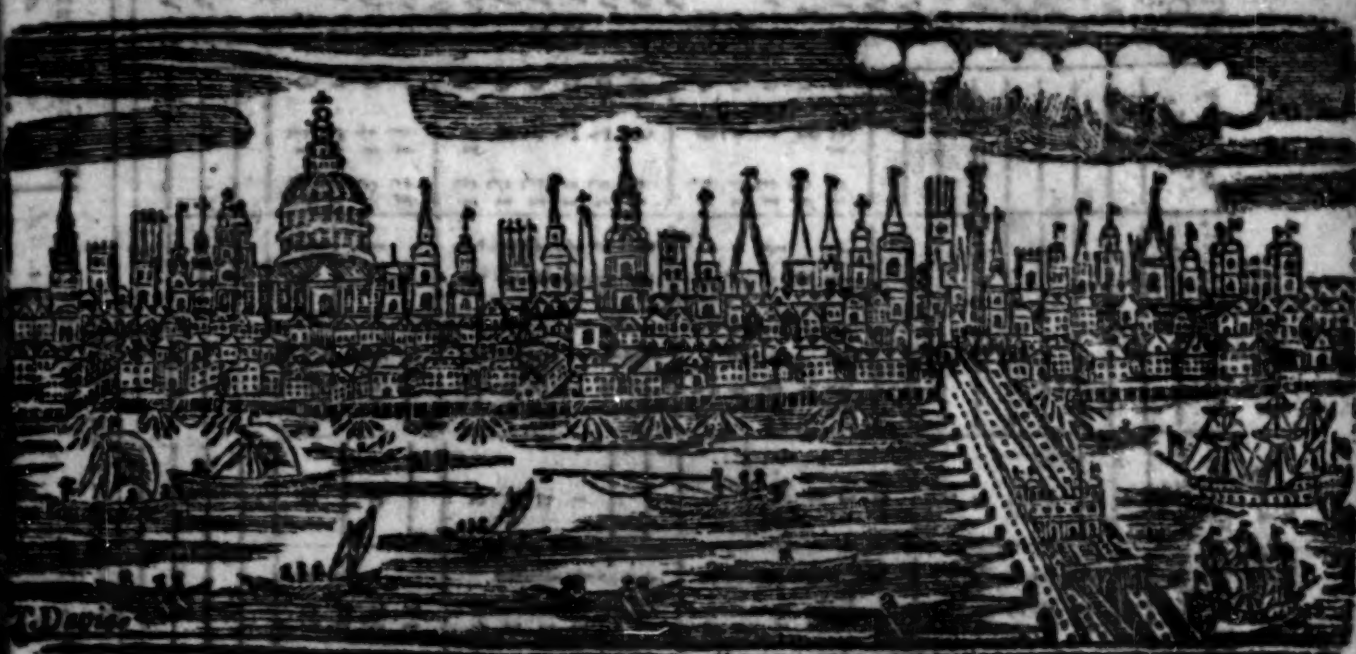


# THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

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With the following Embellishments, viz.

An elegantly engraved Head of LORD SHELBURNE,

AND

A CHART of the STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR, with the Ocean, and COASTS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, by KITCHEN.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row; Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1733 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

# PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MARCH, 1780.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock	South Sea Stock	Old 3.5. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3 per C. In Ann.	3 per C. 1751	Lon. A. Short An. 1778.	In. B. Prem.	Navy B. Dife.	Ex. Bi. Prem.	Scrip. Prem.	Omni. Prem.	Lottery Tick.	Wind at Deal	Weth. London
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28	114	133			61	60		59		15	11					W	Fair
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1	114	121			62	60			11	14	11	2				S W	Rain
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4	Sunday					59					12					W	
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8				60		60		59	11	12	12	Par.	73	4	13 5	S W	
9						60			11		11		74	5	13 5	S	
10						60			12		11	1	75	6	13 6	E	
11	Sunday										11					S W	Rain
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AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINESTER Bushel.										Oats. Beans			
Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
North Wales	4 1	3 1	2 1	2 1	4 1	3 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	Scotland	4 0	3 0	2 0



AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard Weights of the United Kingdom, in the Year 1845.											
Wheat.			Rye.			Barley.			Oats.		
s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
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Lord Shelburne.

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THE  
LONDON MAGAZINE,  
FOR MARCH, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EARL OF SHELBURNE, &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait from an original Picture.)

ILLIAM Petty, a peer of the realm by the stile and title of Baron Wycombe of Chepping Wycombe in the county of Buckingham; and also Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitzmaurice and Baron Dunkerton in the county of Waterford in Ireland; is the son of John Petty Lord Wycombe, &c. who was raised to the dignity of the peerage by his late majesty on the 20th of May 1760, being the last year of his reign. His lordship did not survive his new dignity quite a year, for he died on the 12th of May 1761, and was succeeded in title and estates by the present nobleman.

Lord Shelburne very early embraced the military life, and rising through the different gradations of rank, had the honour to be made one of the *aides de camp* to his present majesty in the year 1760, soon after his accession; and in 1772 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, which he now enjoys; but without any command; and therefore, taking no further notice of him in the military line, we shall endeavour to do justice to his lordship's abilities in the walk of civil life, in which he has taken an active and conspicuous part both as a senator and a statesman.

At the time of his father's death he was a member of the House of Commons, representing the borough of Chepping Wycombe, though he was then only in the twenty-third year of his age; his removal to the House of Peers was not instantly followed by any display of those political talents, which have distinguished his character since. He lay dormant about two years, and studied affairs of state under that great master, the late Earl of Chatham. In the month of April 1763, his lordship was appointed First Commissioner

of the Board of Trade and Plantations, and at the same time sworn in one of his majesty's most honourable Privy Council. The Board of Trade and Plantations was not at that period a board of reference and subordinate to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as it has been since made. On the contrary, the First Commissioner of that board was then an efficient minister in the cabinet, and the department was one of the most important in the government.

His lordship succeeded a gentleman of great abilities, the late celebrated Charles Townshend, at a very critical juncture, just after the general peace, when the commercial interests and connexions of the nation, extended and improved by a successful war, required the discernment and delicacy of an able statesman, to place them in security, on a permanent footing. In this service Lord Shelburne acquired great reputation by his affability and close attention to all the applications made to him by the merchants, planters, and traders, concerned in our commerce to the American continent, and to the West-India Islands; but not continuing in this station, for which he was so well qualified, above five months, the publick had not an opportunity of reaping those advantages from his knowledge of business, which would have been the fruit of his long continuance in it. His lordship, however, seems to have inherited from his ancestor the great Sir William Petty, a turn for mercantile affairs, on which he always speaks with greater accuracy and intelligence, than any of his brother peers. In all the parliamentary debates on the subject of the American war, it will be found that his lordship understood thoroughly the trading interests of the two countries, and made exact calculations of the losses the mother



ther country would sustain by this im-politick dispute.

Upon the change of the ministry in the year 1766, his lordship by the recommendation of Lord Chatham was appointed Secretary of State for the Southern department, in which office he continued till another change took place in 1768, with which, and the measures then pursuing, he was so incensed, that he threw up all connexions with government, and has stood forth a formidable opponent to the ministry from that period to the present hour.

Different characters have been drawn of his lordship, in which the hand of party has manifestly guided the pen: with respect to his publick conduct in parliament, we think it much better to let our readers form their own judgement from a review of his motions and speeches given at large in our Parliamentary History; fortunately that department of our present publication, comprises a debate in which his lordship gave full scope to his senatorial talents. We are sorry, the multiplicity of business in the other House of Parliament, has prevented our bringing the debate on his lordship's last motion in the House of Lords on Monday the 6th of March, into this month's Parliamentary History; as some expressions that fell from his lordship, respecting a regiment raising for a secret expedition by William Fullarton, Esq;

member for Plympton, occasioned a formal complaint to be made by that gentleman against the noble Earl in the House of Commons; and the contest has just been terminated by a duel, for the particulars of which see our Monthly Chronologer.

In his person, Lord Shelburne exceeds the middle stature, and is rather too lusty to be genteel; his elocution and manner are calculated to command veneration, not to inspire affection; the force of his arguments, his extensive knowledge, and the importance of the subjects he brings before parliament are all calculated to astonish his adversaries; but he wants that harmonious voice, and those winning graces of oratory, which please and persuade, at the same time that they attempt to enforce conviction by the strength of reasoning. His conscious feelings of superiority betray him into a smile of ineffable contempt for those whom he opposes, which strangers below the bar have sometimes mistaken for that disagreeable distortion of the features called a grin. In private life he is universally revered, and justly considered as a model for reforming a dissolute age. His lordship has one son living by his first wife, Lady Sophia, daughter to the late Earl Granville, he died in 1771, and he lately married a sister of Lord Ossory.

## THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXX.

*Ebrietas est blandus demon, dulce venenum, suave peccatum; quod qui habet, seipsum non habet; quod qui facit, peccatum non facit, sed ipse est peccatum.*

ST. AUGUSTINE.

"Drunkennes is a flattering devil, a sweet poison, a pleasant sin, which whosoever hath, hath not himself; which whosoever doth commit, doth not commit sin, but he himself is wholly sin."

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

I Promised many months ago to give my readers a paper upon Drinking; and although I have not vanity enough to believe that there is much attentive expectation, I am now to fulfil my engagement.

Here again I am anxious to have it understood, that *The Hypochondriack* does not pretend to the wisdom and influence of a teacher. Did I consider myself as in that character, I should hardly venture to put any opinion or even any sentiment into these papers

which has not been sanctified by great authority. But as I am only the companion of my readers, I have no scruple to write freely, as they will judge for themselves.

I do fairly acknowledge that I love Drinking; that I have a constitutional inclination to indulge in fermented liquors, and that if it were not for the restraints of reason and religion I am afraid I should be as constant a votary of Bacchus as any man. To be sensible of this is a continual cause



1780. fear, the uneasiness of which greatly counterbalances both the pleasure of occasional gratification and the pride of frequent successful resistance, and therefore it is certainly a misfortune to have such a constitution. My thoughts upon Drinking cannot be supposed to be quite uniform and fixed. Yet I flatter myself that as I have revolved the subject very often in my mind, and that too in very different states, I may bring together some particulars which will furnish a periodical essay sufficiently well.

The motto of this paper being a sentence of a saint, may perhaps be thought to portend a very rigid discourse. But they who think so will find themselves mistaken. And indeed I am rather apprehensive of erring upon the other side. As some of my readers may be curious to know where I have found so illustrious a translator of *St. Augustine* as *Sir Walter Raleigh*, I shall tell them, that the sentence and its translation is in that great man's *Instructions to his Son*, in the chapter entitled, "What inconveniencies happen to such as delight in wine;" which begins thus: "Take especial care that thou delight not in wine; for there never was any man that came to honour or preferment that loved it." A proposition which many eminent characters both in ancient and modern times have proved not to be true. That lovers of wine have rarely been good members of society in the decent mediocrity of ordinary parts, is a juster remark. For men of superior talents have been able to rise high, notwithstanding the impediment of a vice which would have depressed feebler spirits.

It cannot be denied that by far the greatest part of mankind have in all ages been fond of drinking. Children and savages take fermented liquors with an eagerness which shows that the fondness is natural. And travellers have discovered that in countries where the art of making fermented liquors has not yet been discovered, there are other means of intoxication. Is not this a striking proof of the general unhappiness of the human race?

O mortal man! who livest here in toil,  
Do not complain of this thy hard estate;  
That like an emmet thou must ever moil  
Is a sad sentence of ancient date.

Does it not confirm the opinion of those who have thought and asserted that in this state of being man is restless and unhappy, and always willing to forget himself. Does it not proclaim the truth of what the gloomy but noble minded philosopher *Maupe-  
tuis* observes, that mankind are all agreed in this: "*de chercher des rem-  
èdes au mal de vivre*—to endeavour to find remedies for the pain of existence."

An Hypochondriack is under peculiar temptations to participate freely of wine. For the impatience of his temper under his sufferings which are sometimes almost intolerable, urges him to fly to what will give him immediate relief. It has often occurred to me, that one must be obstinate to an extraordinary degree, who feeling himself in torment can resist taking what he is certain will procure him ease, or at least insensibility. To be sure we know that an excess in wine which alone can move a thick melancholy, will probably make us worse when its violent operation has ceased, so that it is in general better to bear the mental malady with firmness. Yet I am not sure but when the black distress has been of long continuance, it may be allowable to try by way of a desperate remedy, as poisons are sometimes given in medicine, what a joyous shock will produce. To have the mind fairly disengaged from its baneful foe, even for a little while, is of essential consequence. For it may then exert its latent vigour, and though hurt by its rough deliverer, be able to get the better of what pressed it down before in abject submission.

But we are not to consider the world as one immense hospital: and whenever we see a company with wine circulating amongst them, to think that they are patients swallowing a necessary potion. Drinking is in reality an occupation which employs a considerable portion of the time of many people; and to conduct it in the most rational and agreeable manner is one of the great arts of living.

It is in vain for those who drink liberally to say that it is only for the sake of good company. Because it is very certain that if the wine were removed the company would soon break up, and it is plain that where wine is largely



largely drunk there is less true social intercourse than in almost any other situation. Every one is intent upon the main object. His faculties are absorbed in the growing ebriety, the progress of which becomes more rapid every round, and all are for the moment persuaded of the force of that riotous maxim which I believe has been seriously uttered, that "Conversation spoils drinking."

Were we so framed that it were possible by perpetual supplies of wine to keep ourselves for ever gay and happy, there could be no doubt that Drinking would be the *summum bonum*, the chief good, to find out which philosophers have been so variously busied. We should then indeed produce in ourselves by the juice of the grape the effects which the seducing serpent pretended our first parents would feel by eating of the forbidden tree in the midst of

the garden. We should "be as gods knowing good and evil;" and such a wild imagination of felicity must have filled the mind of Homer, when he thought of representing the gods of the Greeks as drinking in heaven, as he does in so high a strain of poetry, that one forgets the absurdity of the mythology. But we know from humiliating experience that men cannot be kept long in a state of elevated intoxication, and that drunkenness will be followed either by immediate frenzy or by such wretched ruin both of mind and body as must render its victims despicably miserable.

I find that my thoughts upon Drinking will not be contained in one paper. I shall therefore break off here, and reserve to myself afterwards to continue the subject, while I think it agreeable to myself and my readers.

#### ERRATUM.

In The Hypochondrick, No. XXIX. p. 53, col. 1, l. 35, for *allure* read *attune*.

## LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

### LECTURE IV.

(Continued from our last January Magazine.)

OUR present lecture must necessarily be confined to the affairs of England, in order to connect the history of our own country with that of the most considerable nations of Europe, at the same æras. But as little information and less instruction is to be derived from this early part of our history, we may be permitted to draw it within very narrow bounds, in conformity to our plan, which is to exhibit a correct out-line, not a finished historical picture. The æra we propose to make the subject of this narrative extends from the year 800, to the death of Charles the Simple of France in 929, when his widow the sister of our King Athelstan, took refuge with her brother in England, and brought over her son Louis, who afterwards ascended the throne of France by the title of Louis IV. surnamed *D'Outremer*, from beyond sea, owing to that circumstance.

The confused history of the Heptarchy (the Saxon government of England divided into seven kingdoms) closed with the establishment of a more noble and durable form of government in the person of the enterprising, valiant, and prudent Egbert the First, King of all England. This prince at an early age was driven from his country, his life being in danger from the jea-

lousy of Brithric King of the West Saxons, who had seized on the throne which by lineal descent belonged to Egbert. He found an asylum at the court of Charlemagne, and he made the most beneficial use of his exile, by studying the arts of war and policy under that renowned hero and statesman. The emperor who had experienced the disadvantages of governing divided dominions, favoured the ambition of young Egbert, who meditated the design of becoming sole monarch, if he could once recover the throne of his ancestors. Brithric died in the year 800, and his countrymen immediately sent a deputation to Egbert to offer him the crown. On his return home, he found himself at the head of a powerful, rich, and united people, as eager for renown and conquest as their aspiring prince. At first he only assumed the amiable character of mediator, and employed his good offices to reconcile Eardulf King of Northumbria and Kenulph King of Mercia, who had taken up arms to decide their differences. The justice and moderation with which he governed his own subjects, and his success in negotiating a peace between Eardulf and Kenulph, endeared him to the other Saxon kings, and he was unanimously elected chief of the

Hep-



heptarchal confederacy, against the native Britons, who at this time were making the most efforts to shake off the Saxon yoke. Invested with the supreme power, Egbert turned his arms against the Britons and the Welch, then a distinct people and nation. Conquest attended his steps wherever he went, he subdued Wales, and carried on a doubtful, bloody war upwards of ten years against the confederated Britons, who at length were obliged to yield to his superior force and abilities. His rapid successes roused the suspicions of the other Saxon monarchs, especially as they found that he appropriated the conquests he had made, by annexing Cornwall and Wales to his own dominions, instead of sharing those countries in common with them.

Beornulf, King of Mercia, was the first who openly opposed him, by making an alliance with the Britons, and taking the field against him. Egbert secretly rejoiced at this favourable opportunity of breaking the league with the Saxon princes. The Britons having invaded his newly conquered territories in Devonshire and Cornwall, he marched against them, and totally defeated their whole force; in the mean time Beornulf advanced with a superior force to the heart of Egbert's kingdom, but the victorious Egbert soon came to the assistance of his subjects, and though inferior in number, gained a complete victory over the Mercians, the most powerful people of the Heptarchy.

The kingdom of Kent being tributary to the Mercians, Egbert sent his son Ethelulf at the head of a detachment from his victorious army to excite a revolt: on the approach of his troops, Baldred, the vassal set upon the throne by Beornulf, fled, and his subjects readily submitted to Egbert's army. The South and East Saxons submitted a few years after, and the East Angles, who were likewise vassals to the Mercians, revolted, upon which Beornulf marched against them, and was slain in battle, or assassinated, in the year 823. His successor, though an experienced general, was unable to repel the superior power of Egbert, who continued attacking the East Angles, and being driven from province to province by the Conqueror, he took shelter in the Abbey of Croyland, and left Egbert in peaceable possession of Mercia, in 825. Northumberland was the only country unsubdued, and as he was making preparations to invade it, Ealdred the sovereign, sensible of his internal weakness, his country having become a prey to civil war, voluntarily surrendered it to Egbert, on condition that he should enjoy the shadow of royalty, as his reward for life. Thus ended the Heptarchy, and in the year 829, Egbert held a

general council at Winchester, consisting of the principal nobility, clergy, and laity from all parts of South Britain, when it was unanimously resolved to crown Egbert sole monarch of all the countries on this side the Tweed, by the title of King of England, and he was crowned accordingly with great solemnity. From this period therefore it will be proper to distinguish all public transactions south of the Tweed, by the title of the history of England, till the union between Scotland and England, when the united countries took the name of Great-Britain.

But the founder of the English monarchy was not so successful against the Danes as he had been against his domestick opponents. Elated by conquest, he despised these powerful foes, who landed at Charmouth in Dorsetshire, and marched into the heart of that county without opposition, plundering and laying waste with fire and sword as they advanced. Egbert was so firmly persuaded that they would retire at his approach, that he invited his bishops and some of his principal nobles to accompany him, in order to take the diversion of hunting the Danes down to the sea shore: but he found his mistake, for the Danes gave him battle, and gained a complete victory; the king only escaping through the darkness of the night; while four prelates and two Earls were slain: this event happened in 832. In 835, the Danes landed again in Cornwall, being secretly invited over by the Welch, but Egbert, taught by experience, had kept up a well disciplined army, expecting a second visit, and upon receiving intelligence of their arrival, he immediately put himself at the head of his troops, marched against them, before they had time to take an advantageous post, and obtained so signal a victory, that England was delivered from these savage invaders, during the short remainder of his reign. This great prince died in the year 838, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ethelwolf, a prince of an indolent disposition, and fitter for a cloister, in which he had been educated, than for a throne. The Danes taking advantage of his weakness landed in great force, and committed dreadful ravages in different parts of the kingdom year after year. Ethelwolf was likewise so foolish as to adopt the plan that brought on the ruin of the French empire; for he gave up part of his dominions to his natural son Athelstan, with the title of King of Kent: he is supposed to have lost his life in a battle against the Danes about the year 852, when he attacked them in Surrey, and defeated them, but no mention is made of him afterwards in history. Ethelwolf died in 857, after an inglorious reign of twenty years,



years, in which the interests of his country were sacrificed to bigotted devotion.

Three of his sons, in the order of succession, reigned after him, in a manner equally inglorious, from 857 to 871; little more than their names deserve notice. Ethelbald, the eldest, reigned to 860. Ethelbert, the second son, till 866; and Ethelred I. the third son, till 871, when Alfred the Great, the fourth and youngest son ascended the throne. All these brothers succeeded their father, by virtue of his will, which had settled the succession in this manner, to the exclusion of the sons of any of them.

Alfred of immortal memory was only in the twenty-second year of his age, when the throne devolved to him by the death of his brother who died of the wounds he received in a battle against the Danes, who remained masters of the field. No prince had ever greater difficulties to struggle with at his accession. The nation was almost exhausted, great part of the country laid waste by the Danes, and the people in general so disheartened and worn out by being continually in arms against those lawless invaders, that they seemed disposed to submit to slavery on any tolerable conditions, rather than to make any extraordinary efforts for freedom. Yet, notwithstanding all these unfavourable appearances, Alfred, disdainful of inglorious ease, and secure of the affections of his subjects, resolved to exert the natural strength of the island against the common enemy.

In little more than a month, he took the field with a powerful army, but inferior to the Danes, and though he gained several victories, and entered into treaties with them to leave the country; yet no terms could be kept with them, for they broke through treaties as often as they had an opportunity of making an attack by surprise, and new swarms coming over to re-inforce their countrymen, his troops were discouraged and abandoned him; he was therefore obliged to disguise himself like a peasant, and to live in obscurity for some months, in the cottage of a shepherd; after which he fortified himself in a morass in the Island of Athelney in Somersetshire. At length, receiving intelligence that Odun Earl of Devonshire had gained some advantages over

the Danes, he imparted the secret of disguise to that nobleman, invited him to conference, and informed him of the dangerous enterprise he had resolved to undertake, which was to visit the Danish camp in disguise, that he might learn the exact nature of their discipline, the number of their forces, and the probability or improbability of attacking them with success. Assuming the character and habit of a minstrel he entered their camp with security, amused and deceived them, examined every part of it, a witness of their neglect of discipline and blindness, formed the plan of an assault, and withdrew to carry it into execution. Soon after he gave notice of his retreat to his chosen subjects who thought him dead; after they had visited him, the joyful tidings were made publick, and multitudes flocking to his standard; a general rendezvous of the forces was fixed for a certain day at Buxton in the forest of Selwood in Wiltshire, and that day he marched with his small but resolute army to attack the Danes, who were encamped at Yattendon on the borders of Hampshire, and coming upon them by surprise in the midst of a festival, in honour of which they had intoxicated themselves, gained a complete victory.

He now formed a most politic scheme to convert the remainder into subjects, to which view he gave them permission to settle in Northumberland and East Anglia, on condition, that they should embrace Christianity. Gutheren, the surviving chief, and his principal officers readily accepted the offer and were baptised, the common soldiers followed their example, and a treaty of amity was concluded in the year 879. Gutheren and the remains of his army passed quietly into Northumberland twelve years after this event.

This mild policy, says the Abbé Mably, seemed the best that could be pursued in the circumstances. The savage manners of the pirates might be softened by the practice of agriculture and the influence of religion; they might become the defenders of a country where they had fixed a settlement, and would naturally love and respect a beneficent monarch, who had made them sensible of their valour and his resources.

(To be continued in our next.)



# THE CLOTHES-PRESS. AN AFFECTING STORY.

(In a Letter from a Lady on her Travels, to her Friend in London.)

DEAR SOPHIA,

Brussels, Feb. 20, 1780.

A Marriage has lately been celebrated in this neighbourhood with all the pomp and ceremony suited to the dignity of the family, and the singular circumstances that preceded it. The lady had been for six years the favourite waiting-maid to the Countess Dowager de B—, who has no other children but an only son, whom to our great surprise, she has just married to this gentlewoman. The countess is a lady of the first reputation in Flanders, for her solid understanding, prudence, and discernment; and she is likewise celebrated for surmounting all idle prejudices, of which this marriage is a fresh instance. Having the honour to be intimate in the family of a near relation, to whom she communicated the detail of this affair, I shall endeavour to give it you in the words of this amiable countess, from a letter she sent me on this occasion, from which I have been permitted to make the necessary extracts.

"It is now six years since I took the worthy Leonora into my service. I give her this name, because I am not at liberty to mention her parental name.) She was born a gentlewoman; but being left an orphan, at a tender age, and without fortune, I determined, out of regard to the father and mother, with whom I was well acquainted, to take care of her education. Accordingly I brought her up suitable to the state of life for which I designed her; and I resolved, if she answered my expectations, to leave her sufficient at my death, to enable her to live independent of the world. You may be assured I took care to instil into her tender mind, the strictest notions of virtue and honour, and I had the happiness to find that her inclinations corresponded with my instructions. She had neither the levity nor distraction, common to young persons of her age, nor could I discover the least tincture of personal vanity. I admired her beauty, and she alone seemed ignorant of her charms. I often put her discre-

tion to the proof, and being convinced of her fidelity and prudence, I at last placed my entire confidence in her, and consulted her on my nearest and dearest concerns. Her good disposition inspired her with such gratitude in return, that I was quite charmed with her conduct.

My son having finished his studies, but being still a minor, lived at home with me, till he should be of age to take possession of his estate. I was not at all surprised to observe, that he looked upon my woman as a person whose condition made her beneath his notice. I even remarked that he could not hear the commendations of this charming girl, without appearing to be disgusted; and he often opposed the opinions of those who did justice to her merit, taking care, however, not to deviate from the respect due to me.

Without penetrating further into the cause of these emotions, I attributed them solely to jealousy, on seeing the girl so highly caressed and beloved by me. Every mark of esteem I bestowed on her, in my eyes seemed to alarm the suspicions of my son. I own it gave me some concern; but I flattered myself that this envious disposition would wear off as he grew older, and that the little portion I proposed to give her at my death, would clear up his doubts. I therefore resolved to ask his opinion concerning the disposition I had made her in my will; but while I entertained this idea, I was suddenly alarmed by the melancholy, musing temper to which Leonora abandoned herself: all her vivacity, her assiduity, and her unwearied attention to please me, gave way to indolence and dejection. This alteration gave me great pain, and she continued in this situation all last year, when at length I determined to discover the cause of it. The solitude in which she lived, appeared to me conformable to her taste; I was not at all surprised at her avoiding company; but it puzzled me exceedingly to find, that she now shunned me

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me as much as possible, and always retired to her chamber, the moment she had performed the usual functions of her place. It was told me, that she always carefully took the key out of the door, and shut herself in. I rallied her upon this in a friendly manner, and she answered me with her usual mildness, that she only did it to read, without interruption, the books I had lent her. I still did not suspect any mystery in this behaviour, but without being able to account for the motive of my curiosity, I determined to watch her every time she retired to her chamber. A favourable opportunity at last presented itself, about eight days since: she not only left the key in the door, but it stood a little open. Upon this I concealed myself, where I could unobserved discover what she was going to do: she had not left me two minutes, when I saw her run with great precipitation to a *clothes-press*, from which she took out one of the prettiest children I ever beheld, and gave it the breast, without its making the least attempt to cry—the neatness of the dress of this little innocent—the singularity of a circumstance of this nature, and the ideas which crowded into my mind, threw me into such a consternation, that I am amazed to think I had the strength to enter the chamber. Nothing but the strong attachment I had to the girl could have conquered the indignation that possessed me. The instant she saw me, she fainted at my feet, and disarmed my rage. I spared no pains to recover her senses; at length she opened her fine eyes, only to shed torrents of tears, while she embraced my feet, and her confusion stifled her words. Her situation was truly affecting, distress heightened her beauty, and I am not ashamed to say, her attitude softened the bitterness of the reproaches I proposed to make her. Yet still in the notion I entertained that she had dishonoured herself by some low intrigue, I did not spare her, but concluded with assuring her, that I would do every thing in my power to repair her reputation, if she would confess which of my people it was to whom she had abandoned herself: on this her tears redoubled. A sudden emotion took possession of my soul, and I embraced the child, without knowing why, when the mother taking courage

by this instance of my tenderness, cried out, It is all over, madam, I will now confess the whole.—The blood that flows in the veins of my dear son is too noble to be disowned. It is not the fruit of a base connexion, it is your own blood, madam, and the count your son, is its father. But, alas! in what manner?—For more than six months he made use of every art to seduce me, but neither oaths, presents, nor even promises of marriage could prevail, when having surprised me one day in a profound sleep, he accomplished by violence, what I had denied to his solicitations. I cannot describe to you my despair; but it was such, that I made the count swear to me, on the honour of a gentleman, that he would never make any further attempt on my virtue. He has kept his word, I must do him that justice; but he has never ceased his importunities, against which I could find no resource, but threatening to inform you of his behaviour.

Would you believe it, madam, this conduct changed the excessive love he had sworn to me, into extreme hatred, and I only discovered the alteration of his sentiments when I perceived, too late, that my dishonour would be completed by a living evidence. What could I do! resolved at all events to conceal my situation—I prepared every thing for my lying-in, and you know with what care I always avoided you when you seemed to look at me attentively; in fine, I determined to hazard my life rather than expose my situation. Happily every thing succeeded to my wishes; my son was born in the middle of the night; I dressed it, and accustomed it to this *clothes-press*, and heaven has favoured me so far, that it never has cried loud enough to be heard since its birth; as to the count, he is ignorant of the consequence of his rashness. I had not the strength to hear more (continued the countess), but having drawn from her a confession that she had an inclination for her son, which she only stifled from the consideration of the difference of their stations, I enjoined her to keep her own secret, and I resolved on the step to which I have just put the finishing hand. One day, as I was meditating on the proper measures to be taken, my son entered the room with an



of uncommon satisfaction, and after saluting me with his usual respect, he told me, that he had just made an acquaintance with a most agreeable lady, and that he did not doubt but her relations would readily consent to his marrying her, if it was agreeable to me. I received this proposal with a forced smile, and deferring my answer to another opportunity, I left the apartment, and went to visit Leonora; to whom I gave orders to conceal herself in the closet of my dressing-room, with her child: as soon as dinner was over, I desired the count to retire with me to this apartment, and I gave strict orders that no one should interrupt us. These precautions thunder-struck our new lover, who obeyed without hesitation. I opened the conversation by asking him several questions concerning the rank and fortune of the lady he proposed to marry, and the date of his passion. Having answered me on these points, I told him I was very well satisfied, but desired to know if this was the first inclination he had entertained for the fair-sex. At this question he appeared greatly confused, and on my urging it home, he confessed he had entertained an idle passion for a young person about a year since, which he was happy I had not discovered, for I should have highly condemned it. To this I replied, by enquiring if the young person was base born, without fortune, and destitute of merit. No, madam, said my son, her merit is far above her birth, and her virtue quite confounded me; nothing but that could have changed the most violent love, into utter aversion.

How, my son, resumed I, does the virtue of a young girl induce you to hate her? Are these the fruits of the education I have given you! Where are the sentiments of integrity and honour I have taken so much pains to inculcate! Am I to consider you as the representative of your honoured father, while you entertain these sentiments! But let us proceed a little farther; I insist on a relation of all the circumstances attending your first amour. Finding me peremptory, he with much reluctance corroborated Leonora's account of this secret transaction, adding some circumstances which her delicacy had concealed, and in particular, that he had gained admittance to her cham-

ber by means of a false key. After having made me this ample confession of his crime, he added, that his unhappy passion had not been attended with any bad consequences to the object of it, and therefore he thought himself at full liberty to pursue his new inclinations, requiring only my consent to complete his happiness.

I continued the conversation, by assuring him, that his happiness was the same as my own; but that, in order to make it permanent, it was necessary to lay the foundation in virtue and honour. Do you owe nothing, said I, to the injured beauty on whom you committed a violence, which the most abandoned of men must reflect on with horror! Are you sure that no consequences have attended your indiscreet rashness? Have you ever informed yourself how this matter stands? If, after your marriage with the lady you propose to me, you should discover your error, will you not become a prey to the most cruel remorse? I had scarce uttered these words, when I made a private signal for Leonora to enter with the child; and presenting it to him—behold, sir, said I, the present I shall make to your new mistress. Surprised and confounded, my son could not support this unexpected stroke, but fell senseless to the ground, while the poor Leonora, whose tenderness could no longer be restrained, flew to his assistance, and conjured me to spare my son all further reproaches; at the same time desiring my permission to leave my house, and to retire to some distant province, where she would support her child by her own industry. But as she was on the point of leaving the room, the count came to himself, and was a convert to the united influence of love and virtue. I was hardly under the necessity of explaining to him my sentiments, so readily did he concur with my design; and by consenting to marry Leonora, he took the only effectual way to repair an affront, which, as I told him, if any other man had committed, by violating the honour of a girl so dear to me, I should have called upon him to have avenged.

I know you will consider many parts of this history as wearing the air of a romance; but this will not take from it the authenticity of a well known fact. Your Cadwalladers, and some



of the high-bred Scotch nobility, may ridicule it, as a silly tale; but I wish the accounts you may hereafter give me of our British ladies may entitle

them to the commendations universally bestowed on this amiable countess, even by persons of the first quality in Flanders.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XVII.  
ON CONCUPISCENCE,  
AND THE OTHER PASSIONS WHICH HAVE THEIR RISE FROM A  
VITIATED IMAGINATION.

*Tanquam bona valetudo jucundior iis qui è gravi morbo recreati sunt, quam quæ nunquam ægro corpore fuerunt; sic omnia desiderata magis quam assidue præcepta delectant.*  
CICERO.

IF the real wants of human nature were as many as the desires, even in the hearts of the more moderate set of men, no state would be so imperfect, so deplorable as ours. The passions tell us, that this is the state of the case on every occasion wherein they triumph; but reason dictates to our cooler moments in another language: she tells us (and she brings with her proofs of every thing she says) that we have no wants native and essential to us, but what it is our interest, in the highest degree, that we should have for the present; and adds, that no accident could be so fatal to us, as supplying them at our own time, and in our own way.

There arise not so many billows in a tempestuous sea, as desires and eager wishes in the heart of man. The imagination, from whose influence alone the far greater part of them proceed, is an unfathomable depth; it is confused, inconstant, various, and irresolute; ever vain and ridiculous in its eagerest pursuits, and often horrible and detestable. Let us not be understood, in censuring many of the desires the human heart is capable of, to condemn them all; they are a motley crowd of unsubstantial forms, which every man, who would know to govern, must first know how to distinguish.

Some are merely natural, and, to the honour of our nature be it added, that these are all of them just, lawful, and tend to our good. We see every part of the animated creation, sharers of their all-wise, omnipotent Creator's care and bounty, possessed of them as well as ourselves; we know by this sure test, that they are implanted in us by our Maker, and are not the off-

spring of our own weak fancies; we never are blameable in exerting them, but when we go beyond the bounds of moderation.

Happy were we could we be in all things as easily satisfied as in these; but besides the natural passions, we have a thousand others, proceeding not from any stated laws of nature, but from our own opinions, and luxuriant imagination. These are superfluous to us, yet these are what stick most closely by us, what actuate our minds infinitely beyond the power of the simple passions, and what we generally severely repent the effects of. All these are purely human, the beasts know nothing of them; for man alone is immoderate in his appetites; these are without bounds, without reason, and are themselves confusion.

Every man who keeps his desires within the bounds of what nature has allotted, is happy, and in affluence; every man who gives himself up to the tyranny of the passions himself has raised, is poor in the midst of plenty, and miserable in the midst of the means of ease. The wants of nature are supplied with ease; it is those we make ourselves that give all the trouble we are at to attain happiness; it is these for which a man must labour; the means of gratifying these he must seek for by sea and land, in war and murder; for these it is that he betrays himself and others, and uses means that, were they known, must make him for ever infamous and wretched.

It is in this sense that *Concupiscence* is justly said to be the root of every evil; the most equitable event that attends it, is what we see in the frequent instances of those, who, while they seek to glut themselves with an

abun-



undance of the goods of fortune, to sacrifice those of nature. A man does not see that while he is finding the means of feeding his appetites with the utmost delicacies, those very appetites are lost; nor is there one man of a thousand, who, in the circumstances of Diogenes, when Alexander offered him preferments and honours, could have remembered that he kept away the sun-shine.

The great aggravator of our desires is that delusive phantom hope; a false imagination gives them birth, a false expectation of events that cannot, or at least in all probability will not, happen, raises and enflames the kindled passion up to a state over which our boasted reason knows no command, no law, or government. We lose the very use of the earth beneath our feet, and living in imagination on the unfading clouds, dream waking of such things as only dreams can show us. While the farce lasts, the subject never dies; so long as our hopes endure, we are on this baseless fabrick, so long our desires also live with them, and nature us with wants more heavily lacerated, though ideal, than all the real wants that nature, for wise ends, entails on us.

A vitiated fancy knows no medium; her votaries ride in air, or they are beneath the bottom of the sea. No sooner, when its whole game is over, leaves the man who thus had indulged it, than the prospect changes, and despair takes its turn to reign, remorse destroys the very ends of his life, and while he indulges the torments he feels, in the opinion that he shall possess what he desires; he loses the pleasure which nature gave him to possess. Hope mounts on wings too swift for thought or consideration; it is slower paced, it stays to ruminate on every accident, and takes in every aggravating circumstance; and it fires of a man's self the punishment of his own folly; it robs him of the best glimpse of reason, and, in its attack, turns him into the testy man, who, when he has lost one play, throws all the rest into the fire. The most destructive passions of our nature have all their rise from the same source, a vitiated imagination: that is, one, which, by way of pre-eminence, it is the custom of the world to

call *passion*, is evidently of this origin, and owes to this every ill effect that it produces. Reason has no longer a share in the government of the passionate man, when the most trivial object offers itself to his fury; we are wholly put out of ourselves the moment we admit it, and, by seeking the means to revenge a trivial mischief, we draw upon ourselves others of the most heavy kind, as soon as we give up to it.

The infinite force of this master passion is easily seen in its effect; it absorbs things great, magnificent, and magnanimous, not conceiving this indisputable truth, that the principal motive to it, the great original cause of it, is weakness and poverty of spirit. Who are of all others the most passionate? Women, children, decrepid old men, and people in sick beds? Is it a greatness, or a lowness of spirit, that administers to it in these instances?

Nature has been better to us than we are aware, even in the disposal of our most mischievous passions: we see she has given this most fatal one in its effects, into the hands of those who can do the least harm with it.

The man deceives himself, who thinks there is courage where passion is repressed, or turned out of its course, by any trivial accident. Violent emotions of this kind are like the efforts of old men and infants, who run when they should only walk, and are sure of nothing but to stumble.

Every thing that stirs up the fury of this passion, where there are the seeds of it; nor is there any turn of mind that does not administer a thousand occasions to it.

The loss of a farthing, or even the omission of gaining such a sum, will throw the covetous possessor of a million into all the transports of this childish fury: the most unmeaning glance of a wife's eye towards a male object, sets all the blood on fire in the jealous husband; and an inordinate self-love gives occasion to the utmost heights of passion on every trivial disrespect.

The love of trifles is another grand source of passion; the man who grows fond of his dog, introduces him to his bed, his table, and his company; he despises the wisest man of his acquaintance, who does not see all the beauties



ties and good qualities he does in him; and could venture his own neck, by stabbing his brother, if he chanced to tread upon the toe of his favourite.

Curiosity also has proved, to many an honest man, a very fatal origin of this passion: the love of asking questions hurries him on to what he has no concern in; the least evasion in the answer throws him into a rage; and, if any body has friendship enough for him, to put him in mind that he is impertinent, his blood alone can make atonement for the imaginary indignity.

Where one person however has fallen into this vice from any of these motives, a thousand have been victims to it from another mischievous folly, *credulity*; an over-readiness of believing every thing that comes to our ears, is the source of infinite mistakes and disorder. Every incident worth hearing is brought to us, not in its true and naked state, but adorned or vitiated by the fancy or the passions of the person who delivers it. There is scarce any accident which a cunning person cannot relate, so as to turn it to his own advantage; nor any thing in which two people are concerned, that is not told at least two ways, which are as opposite as light and darkness. Which ever side the story first chances to present itself on to the credulous man, it has his assent, in gratitude for the news; and after he has established it to himself in this light, it must remain just such for ever with him; obstinacy will make it always retain its place in his judgement, and he will quarrel with all the world for censuring that judgement.

These are the sources of this unlucky, this most troublesome passion, both to its possessor and to the world; and these we see are all founded on our vices or our follies. A vitiated imagination is the proximate cause, and he who is wise enough to wish to avoid it, if he have not philosophy enough to attempt it radically, by improving and regulating the imagination, may always keep out of scrapes, by avoiding these its occasional causes.

One would think every person of sense would avoid it, were it only from the ill light it sets a man in. It was judiciously observed of Seneca, that he did not know whether it were a more detestable, or deformed passion. What would one think of a man whom one

sees in all the deplorable symptoms the heaviest of diseases, the most raving madness, with the face red and deformed, the eyes fiery, and starting, it were, out of the head, the looks wild and furious, the ear deaf, the mouth foaming, the heart panting, the pulse disordered, the veins swelled up, the tongue stammering, the teeth gnashing together, the voice loud and confused, the speech inarticulate, and the whole body thrown into all the disorder of the most raging fever, beating down every one in his way, and ready to murder the friend who would prevent his doing what he ought to shudder at the thought of having intended.

Passion, when carried to this violence, has sometimes done justice to itself; the raging madman has burst his vessel, and perished in a few moments, or stopped some of the necessary animal functions, and died a martyr to his more leisure.

If we shudder at the ravage this makes in the body, what must we imagine is the state of that nobler part, the soul, in the same instant? Passion, the first stroke, drives off reason and judgement, substituting itself solely in their place; it is no sooner master where they should reign, than darkness, fire, and smoke, extend themselves on every side, and ruin is the only prospect. Man, in the height of passion, is a mere machine, and indeed a very sorry one.

If the apparatus and mere state of passion are thus odious and detestable, there yet remains somewhat infinitely more horrible in the effects of it. The first act of passion throws us on impetuosity, and we always find that it is inflamed, and rendered infinitely more violent by a just opposition, and the consciousness a man has of his little reason he has to be angry. When a man has made the first false step, given way to passion upon an occasion, the friendly office of good him reasons why he should not be angry, incenses him on a double account, and he becomes as angry at truth and innocence, as he was before at the fancy he had taken offence at.

It is a lamentable consideration, even virtue itself cannot preserve a man from the very worst effects of this passion on him. Piso, a man who had been long revered for many



condemned a person to death whose  
names appeared to him to deserve it;  
yet others of the noblest of his co-  
temporaries, enquiring farther into cir-  
cumstances, found the man innocent,  
and acquitted him. Piso's virtue, on  
another occasion, would have signa-  
lized itself by its assent; but here the  
passionate man got the better of the  
wise one. Obstinacy in his own opi-  
nion, and vengeance for their having  
secured his judgement, in reversing  
his decree, transported him to that  
height of fury, that he found means to  
make them all accused falsely, and saw  
them executed, though he knew them  
only innocent, but actually suffer-  
ing in the cause of virtue.

Nothing is so difficult as to know  
how to deal with people in a passion;  
it is a general direction, that when one  
is warm, the other should be cool;  
even this conduct is not without  
inconveniencies, and those some-  
times of the most mischievous kind.  
The fury of a passionate man is worse,  
and more dangerous, than the most savage  
rage of an enraged brute; since it is  
more difficult to be moved either by defence or  
concession, by silence or by patience,

but finds new means of rage in every  
thing that is meant to assuage it.

The injustice of this passion is evi-  
dent, in that it will always be both  
judge and party, and in that it requires  
all the world to take part with it, and  
becomes the mortal enemy of every  
one whose reason bids him think dif-  
ferently from its dictates; and its ab-  
solute blindness to all sense appears  
glaringly, in the total neglect of  
its own interests. It hurries the man  
possessed by it into every mischief that  
he would shun in his cooler moments,  
nay, into that very state which he  
would wish for, as the punishment of  
the object of its fury. It often de-  
stroys itself, while it is fatal to its ene-  
my; and we every day see instances in  
which it pursues the destruction of the  
person who has raised it.

A rational creature ought to avoid  
every thing that he will be sorry for  
possessing, and therefore of all other  
things, to avoid passion; since nothing  
was ever a more solemn truth, than  
that apothegm of Pythagoras, that  
*the end of passion is the beginning of re-  
pentance.*

## FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

THE fast appointed by government  
on the 4th of February last, and  
temporary devotion observed only  
one day, has given rise to the fol-  
lowing interesting reflexions.

It is a matter of no small concern to  
the thinking and religious few, to see  
on so great an occasion for fasting and prayer  
in a land of gospel-light, and liberty,  
that of Great-Britain, favoured by  
many with unnumbered privileges,  
likely to sink into the lowest state  
of wretchedness for her abuse of them.  
What, alas! will it avail such a vi-  
cious degenerate people as we are, to  
fast for a day, and pray that deserved  
punishments may not fall upon us,  
if we discover no genuine marks of  
repentance and a general refor-  
mation? indeed there is too much rea-  
son to fear that fasts in the present day  
are only made *farces* of, and that re-  
ligion is a subject too methodistical  
and complete for the genteel, fashionable

and polite part of the world to attend  
to or regard.

How great the pity, that all who  
bear the *Christian* name, are not more  
zealous to deserve the appellation, and  
to adorn and recommend it by their  
*practice*.

As a nation, drenched (if I may so  
say) in iniquity, sensuality and dissi-  
pation, as England now is, what else  
can we justly expect at the hands of a  
sin-avenging God but destruction, and  
that speedily, except (like Nineveh)  
we mourn for and utterly forsake our  
evil courses without delay: our fast-  
ings and prayers will be of no avail,  
if they are not followed by a returning  
to the Lord as universally, as we have  
revolted from him; would to God,  
that king, priests, and people may all  
join, as one man, heartily to counte-  
nance *virtue*, discourage *vice*, and  
promote as much as possible the cause  
and interest of *vital* godliness through-  
out



out the British realms, that peace may once more be within our walls as plentifulness is within our palaces.

### ON SOLITUDE and RETIREMENT.

Retire, and read thy Bible to be gay,  
There truths abound of sovereign aid to peace.  
Dr. YOUNG.

**H**OWEVER the good man may be obliged by the cares of business and concerns of trade, to dwell in the midst of the noise and nonsense of the metropolis, and to be sedulously employed from day to day in the pursuit of a decent competence for himself and family, yet he cannot but frequently pant after a period of leisure and retirement, when he may, undisturbed, and free from the cares of trade and merchandize, or as the poet describes it—

Free from the bustle, care, and strife,  
Of this short variegated life,

enjoy the calm and improving pleasures of Solitude and Reflexion, at a distance from the hurry and confusion of a busy town, the intrusions of com-

pany, and the strife of tongues;—yes, methinks I hear the good man say, though my business requires me to live among the sons of industry and the daughters of dissipation, though the greatest part of my time is spent in the laborious avocations of an active tradesman, or the narrow confines of a retail shop, yet I must confess myself pleased with the expectation, and amused with the tranquil prospect of ere long retiring from the tumultuous abodes of the smoky and crowded town, into the peaceful dwelling of a country retreat; where, like the weather-beaten mariner, who having long been tossed about by the storms and tempests of a troubled ocean rejoices on his arrival at the wished-for port, he may look back with pleasure on the dangers, difficulties, and temptations he has escaped from, and enjoy the unenvied pleasures of a contemplative life; while he anticipates the happiness of the saints above, in admiring the works of Nature, Providence, and Grace, swallowed up, as it were, in wonder, love, and praise.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN

### FEMALE BRITISH HEROISM AND CONJUGAL AFFECTION EXEMPLIFIED,

*In the memorable History of the Sufferings of Lady Harriet Ackland, the Wife of Major Ackland, an Officer serving under General Burgoyne.*

*(From the General's State of the Expedition from Canada.)*

**B**ESIDES the continuation of difficulties and general fatigue, this day (October the 8th, 1777) was remarkable for a circumstance of private distress too peculiar and affecting to be omitted.

The circumstance to which I allude, is Lady Harriet Ackland's passage through the enemy's army to attend her wounded husband, then their prisoner.

The progress of this lady with the army could hardly be thought abruptly or superfluously introduced, were it only for the purpose of authenticating a wonderful story. It would exhibit, if well delineated, an interesting picture of the spirit, the enterprize, and the distress of romance, realized and regulated upon the chaste and sober

principles of rational love and conjugal duty.

But I beg leave to observe besides that it has direct reference to my subject, to show what the luxuries were with which (as the world has been taught to believe) the army was encumbered; what were the accommodations prepared for the two thousand women that are gravely supposed, in the cross examination, to have followed the baggage. An idea so preposterous, as well as false, would have been a fitter subject for derision than refutation, but that it was maliciously intended; not, I am confident, by a member who asked the questions, but by the persons who imposed upon him to effect by prejudice what they failed of effecting by fact.



1780.

I shall, however, consider part of this story as so far unconnected with the immediate business I was upon (pursuing the line of evidence upon the retreat to Saratoga) as to give it in the margin. It may well stand by itself; and I venture to think that this one example of patience, suffering, and fortitude will be permitted to pass without censure or obloquy.

This lady had accompanied her husband to Canada in the beginning of the year 1776. In the course of that campaign she had traversed a vast space of country in different extremities of season, and with difficulties that an European traveller will not easily conceive, to attend in a poor hut at Chamblée, her husband, upon his sick bed.

In the opening of the campaign of 1777, she was restrained from offering herself to share the fatigue and hazard expected before Ticonderago, by the positive injunctions of her husband. The day after the conquest of that place, he was badly wounded, and she crossed the Lake Champlain, to join him.

As soon as he recovered, Lady Harriet proceeded to follow his fortunes through the campaign, and at Fort Edward, or at the next camp she acquired a two-wheel tumbril, which had been constructed by the artificers of the artillery, something similar to the carriages used for the mail upon the great roads of England. Major Ackland commanded the British Grenadiers, which were attached to General Frazer's corps, and consequently were always the most advanced part of the army. Their situations were often so alert that no person slept out of their clothes. In one of these situations, a tent in which the Major and Lady Harriet were asleep, suddenly took fire. An orderly serjeant of the grenadiers, with great hazard of suffocation dragged out the first person he caught hold of. It proved to be the major. It happened that in the same instant, she had, unknowing what she did, and perhaps not perfectly awake, providentially made her escape, by creeping under the walls of the back-part of the tent. The first object she saw upon the recovery of her senses, was the major on the other side, and in the same instant again in the fire, in search of her. The serjeant again saved him,

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but not without the major being severely burned in his face. Every thing they had in the tent with them was consumed.

This accident happened a little time before the passing of the Hudson's River; it neither altered the resolution nor cheerfulness of Lady Harriet; and she continued her progress a partaker of the fatigues of the advanced corps.

The next call upon her fortitude was of a different nature and more distressful, as of longer suspense. On the march of the 19th of September, the grenadiers being liable to action every minute, she had been directed by the major to follow the rear of the artillery and baggage, which was not exposed. At the time the action began, she found herself near a small uninhabited hut, where she alighted. When it was found the action became general and bloody, the surgeons of the hospital took possession of the same place, as the most convenient for the first care of the wounded.

Thus was this lady in hearing of one continued fire of cannon and musquetry for four hours together, with the presumption, from the post of her husband, who was at the head of the grenadiers, that he was in the most exposed part of the action. She had three female companions with her, the Baroness of Reidesel, and the wives of two British officers, Major Harnage and Lieutenant Reynell. But in the event their presence served but little for comfort. Major Harnage was soon brought to the surgeons very badly wounded; and a little time after, intelligence was brought that Lieutenant Reynell was shot dead. Imagination will want no helps to figure the state of the whole groupe.

From the date of that action to the 7th of October, Lady Harriet with her usual serenity stood prepared for new trials, and it was her lot that their severity increased with their numbers. She was again exposed to the hearing the whole action, and at last received the shock of her individual misfortune, mixed with the intelligence of the general calamity: the troops were defeated, and Major Ackland, desperately wounded, was a prisoner.

The day of the 8th was passed by Lady Harriet and her companions in common anxiety; not a tent or shed

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standing



standing, except what belonged to the hospital; their refuge was among the wounded and dying. When the army was upon the point of moving after the halt described; I received a letter from Lady Harriet submitting to my decision a proposal (and expressing an earnest solicitude to execute it, if not interfering with my designs) of passing to the camp of the enemy, and requesting General Gates's permission to attend her husband.

Though I was ready to believe (for I had experienced) that patience and fortitude in a supreme degree were to be found as well as every other virtue under the most tender forms, I was astonished at this proposal. After so long an agitation of the spirits, exhausted not only for want of rest but absolutely for want of food, drenched in rains for twelve hours together, that a woman should be capable of such an undertaking as delivering herself to the enemy, probably in the night, and uncertain what hand she might fall into first, to me appeared an effort above human nature. The assistance I could afford to give was small indeed. I had not even a cup of wine to offer her; but I was told she had found from some fortunate hand, a little rum and some dirty water. All I could furnish her with was an open boat and a few lines written upon dirty and wet paper to General Gates, recommending her to his protection.

Mr. Brudenell, the chaplain to the artillery, readily undertook to accom-

pany her, and with one female servant and the major's valet de chambre, she rowed down the river to meet the enemy. But her distresses were not yet to end. The night was advanced before the boat reached the enemy's outposts, and the centinel would not let it pass, nor even come on shore. In vain Mr. Brudenell offered the flag of truce, and represented the state of the extraordinary passenger. The guard, apprehensive of treachery and punctilious to their orders, threatened to fire into the boat if it stirred before daylight. Her anxiety and sufferings were thus protracted through seven or eight dark and cold hours; and her reflexions upon that first reception could not give her very encouraging ideas of the treatment she was afterwards to expect. But it is due to justice at the close of this adventure to say, that she was received and accommodated by General Gates with all the humanity and respect that her rank, her merits, and her fortunes deserved.

Let such as are affected by these circumstances of alarm, hardship, and danger, recollect that the subject of them was a woman, of the most tender and delicate frame, of the gentlest manners, habituated to all the soft elegancies and refined enjoyments that attend high birth and fortune; and far advanced in a state in which the tender cares, always due to the sex, become indispensibly necessary. Her mind alone was formed for such trials.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

**O**BSERVING in your Magazine for January last, that the author of Marshal Berwick's memoirs has added one more to the many calumnies lately forged and published to diminish the glorious character of our immortal deliverer King William III. by charging him with the want of personal bravery, I request you will record the following anecdote, which appeared in print not long since, as it not only merits preservation, but exhibits unquestionable evidence of King William's valour. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,  
Cambridge, Mar. 1. AN OLD WHIG.

**T**HE captain of a vessel now in the river, lately from Stockholm, says, that while he was in that city he was introduced to an Englishman, named Mortimer, who was 121 years of age; he enjoyed all his faculties, and could walk several miles a day. He informed the captain that he was born in London, that his father was one of the yeomen to Charles II.—that he saw Lord Russel suffer in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; was present at the trial of Col. Algernon Sydney; and heard the infamous Jefferies say, when the prisoner appeared, "there was little occasion to call in evidence, for that Sydney was born



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born a traitor." Mr. Mortimer was bred to the law, but preferring a military life, he joined the Duke of Monmouth, who gave him a commission, and he was at the battle of Sedgmore. When the Duke's party were routed, he escaped to London, and went from thence to Holland, where he soon procured a commission, and was in that service till he came over with the Prince of Orange, who soon after promoted him to a company; he was with that monarch all the time he was in Ireland, and was within twenty yards of him when he was wounded by a cannon ball in the right shoulder, near Drogheda. He says the ball having first grazed the bank of the river, and in its rising slant upon the King's right shoulder, took out a piece of his coat, tore the skin and flesh, and broke the stock of an officer's pistol. That Lord Coningsby came running up to the King, and clapped his handkerchief on the wound; but his majesty took little notice of it, and kept on his pace, saying, "there was no necessity

to dress it at present; the ball should have come nearer." Mr. Mortimer was in all King William's wars, as well as along with the Duke of Marlborough during the reign of Queen Anne, where he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel. On her death, he was thinking of retiring, having made a considerable fortune, but was advised by another officer to go into the Polish service; they both did so, and got regiments, where, after staying a few years, they left it for the Swedish, in which he has ever since lived, and has a handsome pension from that government, besides an ample fortune of his own. He told the captain he left a brother in London, and that he has a natural son now in the Prussian service, to whom he has assigned over all his fortune; his son, he said, was fifty-four years of age, had a large family, and he was thinking of going to pay him a visit, and perhaps remain there. —He was very kind to the captain, and gave him a number of curious anecdotes.

## SELECT LIVES AND MEMOIRS.

ENTERTAINING MEMOIRS OF THE LATE CELEBRATED LORD BATHURST,  
THE GREAT FRIEND OF SWIFT AND POPE.

(From the second Volume of *Biographia Britannica*, just published.)

ALLEN Bathurst, Earl Bathurst, a nobleman of distinguished abilities in the present century, was born in St. James's-square, Westminster, on the 16th day of November in the year 1684. His father was Sir Benjamin Bathurst of Pauler's Perry, Northamptonshire; and his mother, Frances, was daughter of Sir Allen Apsey of Applesham, in Sussex, Knight. After having through a proper course of grammatical education, he was entered, when fifteen years of age, in Trinity College, Oxford, of which his uncle the celebrated Dean Bathurst, was president. From the directions, examination, and encouragement of so eminent a polite a scholar, Mr. Bathurst did not fail of highly increasing, if he did not then first acquire, that elegance of taste which accompanied him through all his future life. Nor were his studies confined merely to subjects of classical literature, he applied himself likewise to those parts of know-

ledge which were calculated to make him appear with great advantage in the world, as a senator and a statesman. Being thus accomplished, he was early called out to the service of his country. In 1705, when he was but just come of age, he was chosen representative for the borough of Cirencester in Gloucestershire, which borough he served with integrity and reputation, during two parliaments. Though he entered so young into the House of Commons, it is said that he particularly distinguished himself in the struggles and debates relative to the union between the two kingdoms, and that he firmly supported a measure which was so well calculated to strengthen the vigour of government by uniting its force. It is further asserted, that though he was contented to act a subordinate character in the opposition, planned by Mr. Harley and Mr. St. John, his intimate friends, to sap the credit of the Duke of Marlborough and his adherents, he



was of infinite service to his party by arraigning with spirit and eloquence the conduct of the General and the Earl of Godolphin. We have not, however, been able to meet with any traces of the speeches delivered by him on these interesting occasions. But as the histories of the parliamentary proceedings in the reign of Queen Anne, are remarkably defective in their accounts of the publick speakers of that period, it cannot certainly be inferred, from their silence with respect to Mr. Bathurst, that he did not exert himself in the manner above described. His zeal for his political principles did not render him insensible to the merit of those who were of opposite sentiments. He maintained, in particular, an high and invariable personal regard for Lord Somers; and when that great man was divested of his office, he behaved with such tenderness and delicacy towards him that he preserved his lordship's esteem and friendship. It is observable, and is a proof of Mr. Bathurst's having acted from conviction, and not from interested views, that, amidst the numerous changes which were made after the dissolution of the whig ministry, he accepted of no place from government. Considering his abilities, his activity, and his intimate connexions with the principal tories, it is highly probable, that he might, if he had chosen it, have been raised to some advantageous and honourable post. His merit, however, did not go unrewarded, though not in a lucrative way; for in the tenth year of Queen Anne's reign, her majesty was pleased, by letters patent, dated the 31st of December, 1711, to advance him to the dignity of a peer of Great-Britain, by the stile and title of Lord Bathurst, Baron Bathurst of Battlesden, in the county of Bedford. This was at that memorable period, in which the administration, to obtain a majority in the Upper House, brought twelve new lords into that House in one day. But whatever might be the views of government, it cannot be denied that the antiquity and loyalty of Mr. Bathurst's family, the long services of his father, his own large fortune, and his eminent talents, rendered him a proper object for the peerage.

In the confusion which prevailed at court, on the removal of the Earl of

Oxford from the post of Lord High Treasurer, when it was designed to put the Treasury into commission, Lord Bathurst, among others, was thought of, upon that occasion. But it is probable that his lordship, who had hitherto declined receiving any place of profit from the crown, would not accept of a precarious employment in so critical a situation of publick affairs. Upon the accession of King George I. when Lord Bathurst's political friends were in disgrace, and some of them exposed to the prosecution of government, his attachment to them continued firm and unchangeable. As he was one of those who believed that the proceedings against them were severe and vindictive, he expressed, as we are told, with indignation and eloquence, his disapprobation of those proceedings; and he observed that the king of a faction was only the sovereign of half his subjects. Though none of the speeches made by him during this period are recorded, we find, from his uniting in the protests against the acts of the attainder of Lord Bolingbroke and the Duke of Ormond that he was zealous in the defence of his noble friends. It is scarcely necessary to add, that he opposed the prosecution of the Earl of Oxford, and that he joined in the unanimous acquittal of that eminent statesman. When the famous septennial act was brought to the House of Peers, Lord Bathurst, upon the second reading of it (April the 14th, 1716) voted against its being committed; and in conjunction with thirty members of that house, entered his reasons for dissenting from a bill which, for the sake of avoiding the present difficulties and dangers, made a great and permanent breach in the English constitution of government. The first instance we meet with, in the common accounts of the transactions of the times, of his speaking in parliamentary debates, occurs with regard to the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion. This was on the 1st of February 1717-18; and from that period, for the space of five and twenty years, he took an active and distinguished part in every important matter which came before the upper house, and he was one of the most eminent leaders in that house, of the vigorous, and persevering opposition



which was carried on against the measures of the court, and especially against Mr Robert Walpole's administration.

Some of the most remarkable occasions upon which he distinguished himself we have selected for the information and entertainment of our readers; the rest will be found with ample notes and illustrations in the complete life of this nobleman given in the work from which we have extracted them.

In the whole proceedings against Dr. Atterbury, Lord Bathurst was a zealous advocate for that ingenious and celebrated prelate; and on the third reading of the bill (May 15th, 1723) for inflicting pains and penalties on the bishop, distinguished himself in a very extraordinary manner. His lordship took notice of the ungracious distinctions that were fixed on the members of the House of Peers, who differed in opinion from those who happened to have the majority; and observed, that for his part, as he had nothing in view but truth and justice, the good of his country, the honour of that house, and the discharge of his own conscience, he would freely speak his thoughts, notwithstanding all discouragements. He would not, he said, complain of the sinister arts that had been used of late to render some persons obnoxious, and, under pretence of their being so, by opening their letters about their minutest domestick affairs; for these small grievances he could easily bear: but when he saw things go so far as to condemn a person of the highest dignity in the church, in such an unprecedented manner, and without any legal evidence, he thought it his duty to oppose a proceeding so unjust and unwarrantable in itself, and so dangerous and dismal in its consequences. To this purpose, he begged leave to tell their lordships a story, he had from several officers of undoubted credit, who served in Flanders, in the late war. "A Frenchman, it seems, had invented a machine, which would not only kill more men at once than any yet in use, but also disable for ever any man that should be wounded by it. Big with the hopes of a great reward, he applied to one of the ministers, who laid his project before the king, but that monarch, considering that so destructive an engine might be turned against his own men,

did not think proper to encourage it; whereupon the inventor came over to England, and offered his service to some of our generals, who likewise rejected the proposal with indignation."

The use and application of this story, added Lord Bathurst, is very obvious: for if this way of proceeding be admitted, it will certainly prove a very dangerous engine. No man's life, liberty, or property will be safe: and if those who were in the administration some years ago, and who had as great a share in the affections of the people as any that came after them, had made use of such a political machine, some of those noble persons, who now appear such solicitous promoters of this bill, would not be in a capacity to serve his majesty at this time.

His lordship further said, that if such extraordinary proceedings went on, he saw nothing remaining for him, and others to do, but to retire to their country houses, and there, if possible, quietly enjoy their estates, within their own families, since the least correspondence, the least intercepted letter might be made criminal. In support of this reasoning, he quoted a passage from Cardinal de Retz's memoirs, relating to that wicked politician Cardinal Mazarine, who boasted, "that if he had but two lines of a man's writing, with a few circumstances attested by witnesses, he would cut off his head when he pleased." His lordship also severely animadverted on the majority of the bench of bishops, turning himself towards which, he said, that he could hardly account for the inveterate hatred and malice some persons bore the learned and ingenious Bishop of Rochester, unless it were, that they were intoxicated with the infatuation of some of the wild Indians, who fondly believe that they inherit not only the spoils, but even the abilities of any great enemy they kill.

On a motion for reducing the forces, on the second reading of the mutiny bill on the 16th of March, 1737-8, his lordship stood up with great eloquence and spirit, against a large standing army, and in favour of a national militia. Among other things, he particularly urged the importance of all men in the kingdom, or at least all freeholders, farmers, and substantial merchants and tradesmen, providing them-



themselves with arms, and breeding themselves up to military discipline. "It is, said his lordship, in my opinion, not at all impossible to make it as infamous for a man to be unprovided with arms, or unacquainted with military discipline, as it is now for a gentleman to get the character of a notorious coward, nor would this interrupt or diminish the labour and industry of any man in the kingdom, for even the most industrious might make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the use of arms, and of military discipline, if they would but spend one half of that time in military exercises, which they now throw away in idle and effeminate, or expensive and criminal diversions; and this method of passing away our leisure hours might easily be introduced even among the vulgar, if our courtiers and men in authority should once begin to make this their practice, and that practice should be followed as it certainly would by all the nobility and gentry in the kingdom."

This advice of Lord Bathurst we have seen carried into execution in almost all parts of the kingdom, in the course of the years 1778, and 1779; and the military ardour of all ranks of people seems to be daily increasing; so that the nation in a short time, will be able to defend itself without a standing army.

We now advert to the private circumstances of Lord Bathurst's life.

On the 6th of July, 1704, he married Catherine, daughter and heir to Sir Peter Apfley. By this lady, who hence appears to have been his lordship's cousin german, he had issue four sons and five daughters. When the late Frederick Prince of Wales was at Bath in 1738, he did Lord Bathurst the honour of paying him a visit for some days at his seat near Cirencester, during which time his Royal Highness was treated with a magnificence and hospitality which gave him infinite satisfaction. On the 15th of July, 1742, his lordship was sworn, at Kensington, one of the Privy Council, and appointed Captain of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. This office he resigned in 1744, from which time he was in no publick employment till the year 1757, when, upon the change of ministry, he was constituted treasurer

to the present king, then Prince of Wales; and he continued to act in that capacity to the death of George the Second. At his present majesty's accession to the throne, he was continued in the list of privy counsellors, but on account of his great age he declined any employment. However, in consideration of his eminent merit, he had a pension on the Irish establishment of two thousand pounds a year. As his lordship's abilities and integrity, in publick life, gained him the esteem even of his political opponents, so, in private life, his humanity and benevolence excited the affection of all who were honoured with his more intimate acquaintance. The amiableness and generosity of his temper will be apparent from a passage in one of his letters to Dr. Swift. "I have attended parliament many years, and have never found that I could do any good. I have therefore entered upon a new scheme of life, and am determined to look after my own affairs a little. I am now in a small farm-house in Derbyshire; and my chief business is to take care that my agents do not impose upon my tenants. I am for letting them all good bargains, that my rents may be paid, as long as any rents can be paid; and when the time comes that there is no money, they are honest fellows, and will bring me in what corn and cattle I want."

To his other virtues Lord Bathurst added all the good breeding, politeness, and elegance of social intercourse. No person of rank perhaps knew better how to unite, *Otium cum Dignitate*. The improvements he made round his seat at Cirencester were worthy of his fortune, and showed the grandeur of his taste. In this respect Mr. Pope paid him a fine compliment.

Who then shall grace, or who improve the soil?

Who plants like Bathurst, or who builds like

It is remarkable, that his lordship's beautiful and noble plantations were begun by him when he had reached his fortieth year, and he had the felicity not only of living to see them in a state of perfection, but of preserving such a degree of health and vigour, at an age to which few advance, as enabled him to enjoy the delightful scenes he may be said to have created. How com-

pletely



etely he understood the right application of a large fortune, is well expressed by the excellent poet already quoted, in the epistle addressed by him to Lord Bathurst on the use of riches.

Be wise to value riches, with the art to enjoy them, and the virtue to impart, not meanly, nor ambitiously pursued, not sunk by sloth, not rais'd by servitude; balance fortune by a just expence, with economy, magnificence, with splendour, charity; with plenty, health. teach us, Bathurst! yet unspoil'd by wealth! [move]

at secret rare, between th' extremes to mad good-nature, or of mean self-love.

Lord Bathurst's wit, taste, and learning led him to seek the acquaintance of men of genius. He was intimately connected with the great persons of his kind, who adorned the beginning of the present century. Bishop Atterbury, Dr. Friend, Mr. Congreve, Sir John Vanbrugh, Dr. Swift, Mr. Prior, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Addison, Mr. Pope, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Gay, and others, cultivated his friendship, and were the objects of his correspondence. And, indeed, from the few letters of his which have been published, in one or two late collections, it appears that his correspondence was a real honour and pleasure to those by whom it was enjoyed. It is said to have been a rule with his lordship, never to write to his friends but when he was in good humour. To the last moments of his life he was delighted with the conversation of men of abilities; nor were his friendships confined to persons of similar parties or professions. Mr. John Wesley, the dissenting clergyman of City Church, who was a gentleman of considerable learning and taste, and who was distinguished with the decorum of his character, a liberality of sentiments and manners, and a sprightly and amiable temper, was honoured with Lord Bathurst's particular regard. The late extraordinary Mr. Sterne gave a very agreeable account of the attention which was paid to him by his lordship. "This nobleman," says he, "is my friend of mine. He was always the protector of men of wit and talents, and had those of the last century always at his table. The manner in which his notice began of me, was as regular as it was polite. He came

up to me one day as I was at the Princess of Wales's court. 'I want to know you, Mr. Sterne, but it is fit you should know also who it is that wishes this pleasure. You have heard of an old Lord Bathurst, of whom your Popes and Swifts have sung and spoken so much, I have lived my life with geniusses of that cast, but have survived them, and despairing ever to find their equals, it is some years since I have cleared my accounts, and shut up my books with thoughts of never opening them again. But you have kindled a desire in me of opening them once more before I die, which now I do; so go home and dine with me.' This nobleman, I say, is a prodigy, for at eighty-five he has all the promptness of a man of thirty, a disposition to be pleased, and a power to please beyond whatever I knew. Added to which, a man of learning, courtesy, and feeling."

Lord Bathurst preserved, to the close of his life, his natural cheerfulness and vivacity; and was always accessible, hospitable, and beneficent. He delighted latterly in rural amusements, and enjoyed with philosophical calmness the shade of the lofty trees he had himself planted. Till within a month of his death, he constantly rode out on horseback two hours in the morning, and drank his bottle of wine after dinner. He used jocosely to declare, that he never could think of adopting Dr. Cadogan's regimen, as Dr. Cheyne had assured him, fifty years before, that he would not live seven years longer unless he abridged himself of his wine. In 1772, his lordship was advanced to the dignity of Earl Bathurst. He lived to see his eldest surviving son several years Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain, and promoted to the peerage by the title of Baron Apsley. The death of Earl Bathurst happened after a few days illness, at his seat near Cirencester, in the ninety first year of his age, and on the 16th of September, 1775. On the 21st of September his lordship was buried with due funeral honours, at the parish church of Cirencester in the same vault with his lady: a monument has since been erected to their memory, on which is the following inscription:



Near this Place are deposited the Remains of

ALLEN EARL BATHURST, and CATHERINE LADY BATHURST.

In the legislative and judicial departments of the great council of the nation,

He served his country 69 years with honour, ability, and diligence.

Judgment and taste directed his learning,

Humanity tempered his wit,

Benevolence guided his actions:

He died regretted by most, and praised by all,

the 16th of September 1775, aged 91.

Catherine his consort, by her mild virtues, added lustre to his great qualities;

Her domestick œconomy extended her liberality.

Her judicious charity, his munificence

Her prudent government of her family, his hospitality.

She received the reward of her exemplary life

the 8th day of June 1768, aged 79.

Married July the 6th, 1704.

His Lordship was succeeded in title and estate, by Lord Apsley, then Lord Chancellor of England, and now Henry Earl Bathurst.

## HISTORICAL ANECDOTES.

WHEN *Monsieur de Feriol* was ambassador from Louis the Fourteenth at the Ottoman Porte, he either was mad or acted like a madman, which induced one of his domesticks, for fear of being chastised in the Turkish manner for a very small fault, to make his escape, and to travel with a missionary who was going into Crim Tartary. After his arrival he left the monk, and rambling about, took shelter, at last, with the famous *Mirza*, who was chief of a hord of Tartars, with whom he remained many months, and having acquired the language, entertained him like a true Frenchman with the magnificence that was every where to be seen in his own country, and the extreme misery that reigned in Tartary. The *Mirza* smiled at his discourses, which the Frenchman took for the highest approbation. The *Mirza* being at last grown weary of him, brought him to a place that was within two days journey of Caffa, where having pitched his tent, he ordered the Frenchman to attend him.

After regaling him plentifully, and treating him with coffee, he spoke to him thus: "Stranger, our manners are so unlike, that thou art, no doubt, as much tired of me, as I am with thee. I found thee almost naked, now thou art well clothed. I gave thee a horse and arms, keep them, and return, if thou wilt, to that paradise of which thou talkest so much. There,

it seems, the people are restless, uneasy, which thou hast never seen. Take these (giving him a bag with hundred double pistoles) which the Franks call riches, and which I count signs of poverty, as they serve only to purchase what are the real necessities of life, and which, as I have these without them, are useless to me. Return, I say, and report to thy countrymen, that *health, home, and happiness*, flowing from hard fare with content, are all that the Tartars esteem. Was this man a barbarian? or are these sufficient proofs, that the minds of all men bear sufficiently the yoke of their Maker? A lesson worth remembering, as it will teach us humanity and humility at the same time.

### Anecdote of Admiral ROWLEY.

ABOUT the year 1754, Mr. Rowley, then first lieutenant of the *Phoenix*, under Commodore Saunders, being in the Bay of Cadiz, went to the launch of a ship at his Majesty's arsenal at the Caraccas, requesting of Mr. Mullans, the principal builder, leave to go on board the *Phoenix* man of war, was refused. A spirited tar smiled, observing, that denial was of little consequence, if he lived, he should be sure to see the ship one day or other at *Portsmouth*. The *Phoenix* is one of the ships taken from the Spaniards.



## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

*Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 25th Day of November, 1779. Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.*

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 74.)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Monday, January 24.*

THIS day the Commons met pursuant to their adjournment, when Lovel Stanhope, Esq. complained to the House of the interference of the Duke of Bolton in the election for the County of Southampton, writing letters to several freeholders, to engage them to vote for Mr. Clarke, in opposition to Sir Richard Worsley; and moved that his complaint should be referred to the committee of privileges, which was agreed to.

This complaint was evidently calculated to counterbalance that of Mr. Wilkes, against the Duke of Chandos, for the same interference in support of the other candidate; and therefore, Mr. Stanhope proposed that the same committee, at one and the same time, should proceed upon both the complaints; but Mr. Dunning very ably opposed the difference; Mr. Stanhope complained of the interference of the Duke of Bolton only as a private peer; Mr. Wilkes complained of the Duke of Chandos, not as a peer, but as a servant of the Crown, employing the influence of the Crown in his quality of Lord Lieutenant of the county, to carry an election in favour of a particular candidate; he therefore desired that it might be considered distinctly and separately.

*Wednesday, February 2.*

The report of the committee to whom Mr. Wilkes's complaint was referred against the Duke of Chandos, for interfering at the last election for Hampshire, was brought up and by which it appeared, that of seven letters sent by the Duke to different freeholders, five had been acknowledged by the persons to whom they were addressed to have received by the post; and the committee, upon the clearest evidence, and on the motion of the annual resolution, or standing order of the House of the 26th of November—resolved, That James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, and Lord Lieutenant of the county, was guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, by interfering with the freeholders in electing members of parliament at the election for a member for the county of Hampshire.

Mr. Nugent rose, as he said, to recall the House to their old good-humour and coolness on this occasion, by reminding gentlemen that similar resolutions had been made on former times, but had always been turned into ridicule. They had happened in the

times of two of the greatest men that ever lived, who were honoured and revered after their deaths, and to this day, by the nation. These were, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Chatham. When the Duke of Newcastle was First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, complaint was made to the House of his interfering at an election in favour of Mr. Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham. It was notorious that he had canvassed the whole borough; that he had given the usual bribe, a good dinner, to the freeholders in Mr. Pitt's interest, and had gone amongst them, enquiring after their wives, their mothers and grandmothers; but no improper influence was made use of that could be construed into a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons; and, on a division, the resolution to refer the complaint to the committee of privileges, was rejected by a very great majority.

Another case happened when Mr. Pitt was Secretary of State. Complaint was made of a private letter written to a friend, by a Lord-Lieutenant, soliciting his interest in support of a particular candidate; but Mr. Pitt treated it with great ridicule in the House, and the matter dropped.

His Lordship professed himself an enemy to every real infringement of the privileges of the House; but not considering the letters written by the Duke of Chandos in that light, he moved that the further consideration of the report should be postponed to that day four months.

Mr. Wilkes rose to oppose that motion, and to give his reasons for moving that the House would go into the report instantly. He said, he had taken up the matter upon broad patriotic principles, in support of the dignity of the House, and of their own standing orders and resolutions, which, when founded in wisdom and justice, ought to be maintained. He made a distinction between the private letters of a private peer in parliament, and the public applications of a Lord-Lieutenant of a county. The first he would not have thought worthy of complaint, but the second he considered as a gross violation of the privileges of the House. He was very sorry to hear that Lord Chatham had slighted a matter of such importance; but though he had the greatest veneration for his memory, in his opinion his lordship did not always firmly support the rights of the people.



*Mr. Wilkes* justly observed, that a Lord Lieutenant is a man of great influence in county, and, as a servant of the crown, his influence is the ministerial influence of the crown, which is daily increasing. He asked, as the law had guarded against the interference of officers of the revenue under the strictest penalties, why the House should not more strictly guard against the greatest influence of a Lord-Lieutenant. He did not believe that in doing his duty upon this occasion he had departed from his usual good-humour or coolness, but he thought the complaint so justly founded and so clearly proved, that the House ought to support its own privileges and resolutions, by agreeing instantly with the report of the committee.

On a division, Earl Nugent's motion for postponing the report, was carried, by 87 votes against 30.

*Tuesday, February 8.*

*Sir George Saville* called the attention of the members to a matter of the last importance. In former sessions, he had, he said, a number of petitions to present in behalf of individuals, but this session he had a petition of a far greater magnitude to bring up. It was a petition from the freeholders of the county of York, containing great and heavy complaints of a publick nature. The honourable baronet remarked that this was, perhaps, the first county in Great-Britain, and that it could not be possible for such a county to apply to the House without engaging their most serious consideration. He was, he said, fully apprised of the odium which the tools of government were constantly endeavouring to throw upon all petitions for a redress of public grievances. The petition from the county did not originate with low or factional people. He held a paper in his hand, which contained the names of the gentlemen who called the county meeting. Were they, or any of them, factional men, or those who could be accused of bad or sinister views? On the contrary, were they not amongst the most amiable and respectable characters to be met with? If they were not, would any one get up and say, which of them was not actuated by the best and purest of principles? The committee appointed at the county-meeting, to carry into execution their resolutions respecting the petition, was also composed of men the most independent and the most disinterested the present Age could produce.

*Sir George* then stated the contents of the petition being for a general reform in the expenditure of publick money by striking off unmerited pensions, sinecure places, and exorbitant salaries. This was surely what all parties ought to agree to. It was called for on constitutional grounds, by more than 9000 persons, who had voluntarily signed the petition. But the other side of the

House (looking towards the Treasury Bench) would probably cry out, and ask, as it is said in Hamlet, "*is there no offence in the plot?*" To this, he said, a short answer might be given; which was, *that there was none*, but "*let the galled jade wince, and the stricken deer go weep,*" is another expression in the same play.

The meeting at York, he said, did not exceed 700 or 800 in number, but he would venture to affirm that they possessed more property than all now within the walls of the House held together. As to the petition itself, he could not inform the House that the subscribers to it came and put their names with musquets on their shoulders or staves in their hands, but he believed they were determined that the servants of the crown should not go on in the way they had. They were sensible not only that immense sums of money were needlessly and extravagantly applied, but expended for very bad and dangerous ends. They were no longer to be kept in the dark, nor from speaking out like Englishmen; but were resolved upon stopping up the source of that corruption which had got into and dammed up every current of publick virtue. He therefore exhorted the noble lord in the blue ribbon (Lord North) and his friends who sat round him, to think maturely of the matter. That any one in the House would be rash enough to put a negative upon his motion for bringing up the petition, he did not believe. He was sure no one would dare to do it; nor would he have the ministerial side of the House for a moment think of playing any tricks with it, after it should be received. He charged them to treat the petition with the respect due to it, and to avoid any mock enquiry upon it; for 9000 freeholders were not to be trifled with, or put aside by any mock enquiry. All state subterfuge, made-up majorities, previous questions, the hackneyed and famous manœuvres of a corrupt administration, would be of no avail in the present instance. The people of England would no longer be denied the justice due to them.

With regard to the manner in which the petition was to be disposed of, he thought would be best to have it laid on the table awhile for the members to peruse, and hoped in God that they would feel it; whether the House should order it to lay on the table or under the table, he was resolved it should have his whole weight and interest in Parliament.

The Speaker then put the question of bringing up the petition, which was unanimously agreed to, and *Sir George* immediately presented it to the House.

The petition being read, *Sir George* again stated his opinion, that it would be advisable to have it on the Table at that time, before any motion was deduced from an honourable friend of his (*Mr. B.*)



780. Having a question of a similar nature to lay before the House. When this question, at which the Honourable Gentleman expressed some surprise, it being of a nature so con- sistent with the prayer of the petition, though consultation had been held between the parties, should be disposed of, it would be more properly seen what proceeding should be had upon the petition—He therefore moved that it should be ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

Lord North said, the worthy Baronet had occasion to apologize for introducing the paper which had been the subject of his speech. It was the duty of every member present, and for the House to receive, any petition concerning the rights or interest of the subject; much less was there cause to throw out any threat or menace to the mem- bers, respecting the conduct they should ob- serve towards the petition after it should be brought up. It was the duty of every gen- tleman who sat in the House to treat every proposition according to its merit, without the least regarding the opinions spread out doors, or minding what popular prejudices might be on the subject; and he trusted such a line of conduct would be observed when the petition delivered from the county of York should come under the consideration of the House.

He said, he was astonished that the ho- nourable baronet should call upon him to avoid going into an enquiry, as it was certainly the proper method by which the foundation of the petition was to be examined into and pro- perly known. The honourable gentleman, therefore, in bringing before the House a charge of misconduct in the servants of the crown, and depreciating, at the same time, enquiry into the truth of it, had effectually damned the charge itself. [His lord- ship was here called to order, as having mis- taken in *two* both the words and the mean- ing of Sir George Saville; who now in ex- planation of what he had said, re-asserted, he was far from wishing to avoid an enquiry, it was the very thing he urged; he had, indeed, advised the noble lord to take care to make it a *mock enquiry*, as it might be productive of great national disquietude and

trouble.] His being understood, Lord North ob- served, that though he was willing to go in- to consideration of the petition, he should consider himself at liberty to move for cer- tain matters without being thought to fly at the face of the prayer of it. To ex- plain himself, the House had already voted millions of money, and there were about millions more to be added, which the crown pledged for as unprovided for, by the vote of the last session. His lordship, there- fore, was of opinion, that he should not re- peat the prayer of the petition, in proceed-

ing, as he meant, to propose such new taxes as were thereby rendered neces- sary.

Mr. Fox replied to Lord North upon this last head; he was surprised to hear such language from the noble lord, who had ap- plauded the Irish parliament for refusing the supplies for the publick services. After so *magnanimous* a minister had applauded the House of Commons in Ireland, for suspend- ing the grants for services voted till a redress of certain publick grievances should be ob- tained, he was astonished he should get up and censure the very same proceedings here. He ar- raigned, in the most severe and poignant terms the behaviour of those in power, who have the audacity to libel and asperse every man who has signed any of the petitions now circulating throughout England, and commended, in the highest strain of pane- gyric, the worthy baronet's observation, that though nine thousand people had signed the Yorkshire petition, they were neither provided with musquets nor staves. A re- dress of our publick grievances was to be effected by constitutional methods. All the publick meetings already held for that pur- pose had been conducted in a peaceable man- ner; and he was sure that by peaceable and constitutional means a full and ample re- formation was to be effected. What the honourable baronet therefore meant, when he said that disquietude and danger would probably ensue should the petition be disre- garded; was, that in that case the publick would no longer hold any faith with their representatives, which was a danger every member of the House ought to dread, as fatal to his consequence.

In his opinion, the representatives were to search out the disposition of their constitu- ents, and to follow their wishes. When he said this he spoke only as to *legislative* mat- ters, and not *judicial* ones; in the former case, the House were to give into the opinion of the people, but in the latter they were to be guided by their own judgement. The noble lord had said the petitioners were mis- led. For his part, he was clear to the con- trary. The two objects of the petition were, first, to effect a reform in the expenditure of the publick money, and in the second place, to reduce the present undue influence of the crown. With regard to the meaning of the petitioners, he would take upon him to say that they by no means meant that any taxes should be raised till their petition should be attended to. They could not send their pe- titions to parliament till after the ten mil- lions had been voted, and then they pray that nothing farther may be done till a re- dress of publick abuses takes place, that is, not before the House shall resolve upon re- lieving them as prayed for, or until matters for that purpose shall be put *en train*.



As to the noble lord's mistaking the worthy baronet, in thinking he wished to decline going into an enquiry, it was extremely natural for him, for the noble lord had associated the idea of enquiry and defeat together, and could not in any case disjoin them. Hence, when the worthy baronet wished for an enquiry, the noble lord instantly mistook, that he wished to *damn* the proposition of the petition, because all enquiries *on his side the House*, were sure to end in damnation. The honourable gentleman reminded the noble lord (Lord North) how often they (the minority) had been accused of selfishness. Alluding to Solomon, "You, said Mr. Fox, say *we* are the corrupted, and we in return say *you* are the corrupted. Now is the time to put the dispute to an end. *We* cry out aloud and petition you for a reform of the publick expenditure—we beg and pray you to do this—now let the world see *who is the parent of corruption*."

The cry of *hear him! hear him!* here broke out into a torrent of applause; after which, he proceeded with entreating the minister to take the task in hand. "It is, said he, what is so little expected from you, and what your best friends so little think you capable of, that your doing it would give the publick a pleasure indeed, wipe away all your errors, and render your name immortal in the annals of history."

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Charles Turner brought up a petition from the city of York; Mr. Burke one from Bristol; and Sir William Howe one from Nottingham.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

THE House was very full, and exceedingly crowded below the bar: at a little after four o'clock, the order of the day was read, which was to take into consideration the following motion made by the Earl of Shelburne before Christmas:

"Ordered, That the Lords be summoned for Tuesday the 8th of February next, to take into consideration a motion, That a committee be appointed, consisting of members of both Houses, possessing neither employment nor pension, to examine without delay into the publick expenditure, and the mode of accounting for the same; more particularly into the manner of making all contracts, and at the same time to take into consideration what savings can be made consistent with publick dignity, justice, and gratitude, by an abolition of old or new created offices, or reversions of offices, the duties of which have either ceased; or shall on enquiry prove inadequate to the fees or other emoluments arising

therefrom, or by the reduction of such salaries or other allowances and profits as may appear to be unreasonable; that the same may be applied to lessen the present ruinous expenditure, and to enable us to carry on the present war against the House of Bourbon, with that decision and vigour which can alone result from national zeal, confidence, and unanimity."

Lord Shelburne rose to explain his further intentions to the House in this motion. His lordship said, he should include the whole in one resolution of the House, making only a small alteration suggested by a noble friend during the recess, which was to leave out the concluding part respecting the carrying on the war against the House of Bourbon, and ending the resolution thus, That the same may be applied to the publick exigencies of the state.

His lordship went over the outlines of his former speech, and observed, that since he had first offered the proposition to the House, every one of their lordships had had an opportunity of seeing in the different counties of the kingdom the necessity of adopting some mode of œconomy, that may prevent laying further burthens on the people, and quiet their minds in this time of danger and distress. He took notice of the petitioners supported the principles on which the petitioners have acted, and advised their lordships not to delay the effectual redress of their just complaints.

His lordship declared, that he was not partial to his own propositions as not to abandon them, if any better or more efficacious method of establishing publick œconomy, and of fairly accounting for the expenditure of the publick money, could be pointed out; he knew that commissions of accounts had been appointed by act of parliament, and that the commissioners had proceeded to inspect and report the state of publick accounts to parliament for several years in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, and since, but not of late years; if this method should be preferred, the resolution now moved for, it should have his concurrence; but after having said this, he hoped no man would come forward with any paltry, palliative measure, merely calculated to ward off his propositions, and deceive parliament and the people at large. His lordship, we apprehend, alluded to the scheme of Lord North's, said to be in contemplation, of laying an additional tax of two per cent. on all salaries and pensions under the crown.

He next proceeded to state the amount of the unfunded debt, and of the sums wanted for the present year, which would require new taxes; and as our successes, by restoring the balance of power more unequal, throw the prospect of peace at a great



ance, much larger sums would be wanted to continue the war, and these of course would create further demands on the people, which they would be totally unable to bear. This he added, that all the resources and expedients hitherto thought of by the ministers had failed, not one of the new taxes having produced any thing near the sums which were estimated at.

His lordship said, that the great object he had in view, and all the lords who acted with him, had been misrepresented as an attack upon the power of the crown, and an innovation on the form of government. To clear this matter up, he desired their lordships to remember that he was always an advocate in that House for the prerogative and legal power of the crown; this he would never oppose; but it is the influence of the crown arising from the vast number of offices created by the system of funding and taxation, and which must increase so long as the system continues, that hath brought the country into the state of profusion and extravagance now complained of. His lordship distinguished the difference between regal power, and the ministerial influence of the crown, and gave a humorous description of the prodigality of the publick money in only one instance, the land-tax.

He showed what a number of hands it passed through, who had perquisites for collecting it, for auditing it, for telling it, for putting it up in a chest, for issuing it out again, for paying it to the army, navy, &c. besides the poundages, he mentioned the several resting-places where it remained some time in the hands of different persons for their profit. Upon the whole, he made it only appear, that many of these offices are needless, and that the publick money might be collected and expended on a plan of economy that would be a very great saving to the nation, and an ample resource to prevent the taxes on the people.

With respect to the assumption of the royal prerogative, in addition to the Civil List granted to his majesty a few years since, if that was not a proper step, he understood it would be properly within one act of parliament, and would be proposed in a few days by a gentleman of great abilities in the other house; he should therefore only trouble the house with his ideas concerning the other propositions in the resolution to be moved. He meant to have all grants of monies, and all expenditures brought within acts of parliament. In order to prevent the vast sums of extraordinary drawn for upon government, and not accounted for to parliament, he proposed to open all contracts to the best bidder, so that no favourites of ministers might have their power to make immense fortunes from the publick expence. To reduce the number of offices for collecting, auditing,

paying, &c. of the taxes, by some plan to be agreed on with the Bank of England; and to abolish undeserved pensions.

This done, he vowed to God his intention was to retire into the country, and very seldom even to visit London. But till the ministerial influence, which struck at the root of the constitution, by a system of corruption, venality, and profusion, is destroyed, he knew he could not retire in peace; for no man would be safe in any corner of the kingdom.

*The Earl of Coventry* seconded the motion, and gave a melancholy account of the situation of affairs in the counties where his estates lie; the landlords cannot get their rents, the farmers cannot get a proper price for their commodities, and are unable to pay their taxes; from whence, and the sense of the people expressed in their petitions, he concluded, that it would be highly proper for the House to come to the resolution moved by Lord Shelburne.

*The Earl of Carlisle* only objected to the mode, and thought it rather an impeachment of the honour of persons holding offices under the crown to exclude them from being of the committee. This idea was adopted by several other lords, and was by some considered as a very high affront; they resented the imputation that they were not at liberty to promote the welfare of the nation by a plan of economy, as well as any lord out of office.

*Lord Stormont* once more expressed his earnest wish to see some plan of publick economy established for the benefit of the nation; but, he said, he saw so many objections to the motion before the House, that he must necessarily put his negative upon it. The first part of the motion was unprecedented, informal, and calculated to sow divisions between the two Houses of Parliament, which of all things ought to be avoided at this time.

*Lord Sandwich, Lord Hillsborough, and Lord Mansfield*, all took the same ground, which we mention here to avoid repetition.

If, says *Lord Stormont*, the committee proposed could be formed consistent with the privileges of both Houses, how will it be possible to make men of different political principles agree upon the merits of those persons whom the state has rewarded for publick services? Suppose such a committee had sat upon the merits of Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Pulteney, Would not very different ideas have been started as to the degree of merit of each, by their friends and opponents? Yes, we are to abolish pensions, and retrench salaries, as far as it can be done consistent with justice and gratitude; but it would be contrary to every principle of equal justice to take this method of deciding on merit. It would only occasion ferment all over



over the kingdom, and increase those animosities which prevail too much already, and which our enemies are acquainted with.— He wished at this time, such methods as the petitions had not been taken, especially as it appeared that they are not the sense of the nation, for as many people of rank and property had disapproved as had approved of them. It was these proceedings, and not our successes, that rendered peace impracticable at present; for our enemies knowing our divisions, and that one part of the people considered themselves as ruined, would offer no terms that England could in honour accept.

*The Marquis of Caermarthen*, son to the Duke of Leeds, and lately the queen's chamberlain, declared, that he approved the Yorkshire petition, and had sent an order for his name to be signed to it; but he did not think it becoming his dignity to attend the county meeting while he held a domestick office at court: though he was desired to attend to oppose as well as to approve the petition, he had denied the applications of both parties, and thinking it inconsistent with his situation at court to give the vote his conscience dictated in favour of Lord Shelburne's motion, he had resigned his office.

He approved the plan recommended in the motion; but he could not approve the resolution taken at the county meetings for forming committees of correspondence and associations, because he thought abuses might arise from such institutions. His lordship mentioned, that in the morning he had received notice that his commission of Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire was taken from him. He did not attribute this to all the members of the cabinet; some of them he knew to be worthy, able men; but they were led away by the indolence of some, and the ignominy of others. But this he would say, that the nation suffered by some eminent men in the service refusing to serve the publick, while a noble Lord was at the head of the naval department. As to the last affront put upon him, he laughed at their folly, felt the insult, and reprobated their conduct.

*Lord Chesterfield* warmly espoused the cause of administration, attacked the motion and petitions as factious, and fixing the charge of having driven men from the service as aimed at Lord Sandwich: he also undertook his lordship's defence.

*Lord Sandwich* stood up next, and defied the marquis to prove that any man had given it as a reason that he would not serve because he presided at the head of the Admiralty. He asked if men of the first abilities were not now actually employed in the navy, and if he had ever refused the service, or the promotion of any man of abilities according to his rank? One great officer had indeed retired, but he had given other reasons of dislike to other persons, himself perhaps among the rest, but not alone.

His lordship enumerated all our late successes, and said they were very great, and hoped we should soon hear of more, particularly that Gibraltar was relieved; but he said we must have still greater successes before we should be able to bring the enemy to proper terms of peace. His lordship was willing to adopt any mode of economy, but not the motion, because it was totally unparliamentary.

*Lord Fortescue* said a few words, to express his opinion that the noble lord had driven Admiral Keppel and Lord Howe from the service by ill usage.

*The Marquis of Rockingham* justified his own proceedings, and said, the meeting at York had been voluntary; that he had sought it, but it had been more respectable than many people imagined. The gentlemen assembled had landed property in the county to the amount of 800000*l.* per annum, and in the city of York alone 9000 persons had signed the petition; he reminded their lordships that York was the first city that formed an association in 1745 for the defence of the king and country against the Pretender, and was now to form an association to defend their king and country against a pernicious system of corrupt influence, which he observed coming on many years ago, and opposed in the cabinet. He did not know the Earl of Bute, but he knew it to be a system, and that all who presumed to oppose it were to be turned out of office.

*Lord Hillsborough* was very warm against the motion; he said if he had not known the candour and abilities of the noble lord who made it, he should have considered it a string of libels, and so fortified with insurmountable objections, that it must have been intended to make the majority of the house put a negative upon it; which negative was to be the ground for a pompous protest to be printed, and re-echoed back to the county associations, in order to foment discontent and to force Parliament into the measures of the petitioners.

The leaders of these associations, he said, would go to the brink of rebellion, their inclinations perhaps led them farther, but was not quite so safe. After showing the impracticability of the motion, his lordship said he hoped some proper method of obtaining the same end would soon be proposed to Parliament.

*The Dukes of Grafton and Manchester* were in favour of the motion, and in support of the rectitude of the conduct of the petitioners. His Grace and the Duke of Devonshire both declared that the hereditary honours they enjoy by grants to the crown from the crown they are ready to sacrifice when the example is once set, to the points of publick economy, and of rendering Parliament independent.

*Lord Sandwich* having observed that



ould be a majority of protesters against the motions, the Duke of Manchester was se-  
upon the protesters of Huntingdonshire,  
acting under his lordship's influence, and  
it was unusual for majorities to protest.

*The Duke of Richmond*, in a long speech,  
debated every objection that had been made  
the motion and to the petitions. He de-  
the motion might be amended, by leav-  
out the words "both Houses of Parlia-  
ment," and appointing only a committee of  
House; and he went over every argu-  
ment he had used on former occasions, con-  
sidering the state of the nation and the ne-  
cessity of the measure.

*Lord Mansfield* replied, and agreed to  
every thing that had been said in favour of  
the plan of economy; but he said there  
were easy, plain remedies, without involving  
the two Houses in dispute.

If any man commit a fraud in the disposal  
of the publick money, the king represented  
publick, and he might be called to ac-  
count for it by law. He remembered when  
he was attorney-general, he had prosecuted  
a agent victualler for taking five per cent.  
on all the rum furnished to the army in the  
year before last, and he was obliged to refund.  
He had also prosecuted a colonel of a re-  
giment at Antigua, who received the pay  
for the clothing of a complete regiment,  
though he had 400 men defective, and he  
made him refund the money into the  
exchequer office. His lordship was of opinion  
that the redress ought to begin in the other  
House, and then it would come up regular  
in the form of a bill.

*Lord Shelburne* replied, and several other  
members likewise spoke.

At half past one the House divided, when  
the following appeared:

Contents	—	—	50	2
Proxies	—	—	5	55
Non contents	—	—	81	7
Proxies	—	—	20	101

Majority against the motion — 46

A protest was entered on the journals  
the next day against this decision, signed  
thirty-five of the lords, who voted in the  
minority, but we do not insert it, because  
the sum and substance of it is contained in  
the arguments advanced on that side of the  
question in the debate.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

*Mr. Pultney*, member for Liverpool, pre-  
sented a petition from the planters, mer-  
chants, and others interested in the  
Island of Jamaica, setting forth that appli-  
cations had been made to government at  
various times for a sufficient land force and  
armament for the protection of that  
important island; but that they had not hi-

ther to been so properly attended to as to pro-  
cure such sufficient force, consequently the  
island was left exposed to the designs of the  
enemy; and praying the interposition of  
parliament to provide for the safety of the  
island, and of the trade to and from it.

*Lord George Germaine* observed, that this  
petition was not the sense of the whole body  
of the planters and merchants interested in  
the Island of Jamaica, as the title of the pe-  
tition implied; but on the contrary, a ma-  
jority of persons of great character and pro-  
perty, falling within that description, were  
of opinion that administration had done  
every thing consistent with their duty for  
the defence of the place, and the protection  
of its trade. His lordship informed the  
House, that for many months past, there  
had been a larger military force on the island,  
than at any former period before a declara-  
tion of war with Spain; and a naval arma-  
ment adequate to the purpose of protecting  
the trade by sea. On this ground therefore  
he seemed to think that the petition did not  
merit the attention of the House. After a  
short conversation, which we do not enter  
into, because the same subject was afterwards  
more amply debated in the House of Lords,  
the petition was brought up, and ordered to  
be laid on the table.

Friday, Feb. 11.

*Mr. Burke* made his celebrated speech,  
introductory to his motion, for leave to bring  
in "A bill for the better regulation of his  
majesty's civil establishments, and of certain  
publick offices; for the limitation of pen-  
sions, and the suppression of sundry useless,  
expensive, and inconvenient places; and for  
applying the monies saved thereby to the  
publick service." The speech being since  
published by the honourable member, it will  
be found noticed under the department of  
our Review of New Publications for this  
month; it will therefore be sufficient to  
mention in this place, that Lord North be-  
stowed the highest encomiums on the speaker,  
and did not oppose the bringing in of the  
bill; which met with no obstruction till it  
came into a committee of the whole House  
after the second reading. Its progress then,  
and the debates on the several enacting  
clauses, as they were taken up in their pro-  
per order, the reader will find in the con-  
tinuation of our Parliamentary History.

Monday, Feb. 14.

*Sir George Savile* gave notice that the  
next day, he should move for leave to bring  
in a bill to abolish certain pensions and sine-  
cure offices, which motion he had deferred  
till Mr. Burke's plan of reform was laid be-  
fore the House, to see if it interfered with  
it; finding it did not, he should now pursue  
it as an addition to that excellent plan.

*Colonel Barré* next drew the attention of  
the House; after being lavish of his praises  
to his honourable friend Mr. Burke, he pro-  
posed



posed to avail himself of the good disposition of the minister, by moving on a future day for leave to bring in a bill to establish a committee of accounts, an object to which all honest men ought to give an helping hand; for it was notorious that six millions of money had been expended in the department of two ministers (the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the First Lord of the Admiralty) neither voted by parliament nor accounted for. He likewise reprobated the present wretched mode of managing the public accounts in the Exchequer, by which the public money had remained twenty-four years after his decease, in the hands of the family of a paymaster of the forces.

Lord North expressed his wish that some new mode could be pointed out for passing the public accounts, he confessed the present Exchequer forms were totally inadequate to the great disbursements and receipts of the present times. As to a committee of accounts he heartily wished to see it established, and assured the honourable member, that himself and his colleagues would give every assistance in their power to make it answer the desirable purposes for which it was to be established. As to the extraordinaries of the army and the navy, which he supposed were the six millions alluded to, he did not see how it was possible to prevent such expenditures, without checking the operations of our arms by sea and land; the

accounts would come regularly before parliament in due time. With regard to expenditure of the public money in general it ought to be thoroughly enquired into, though the enquiry should not produce beneficial effects to the publick intended it, yet the people had petitioned and ought to be satisfied; but he adhered to former assertion, that neither the petitions nor the protests were the sense of the parties they came from: both were the acts of individuals; the petitions and the protesters might both be right, and it was the duty of parliament to attend to all petitions for the subjects, if they contained no offensive matter.

Mr. Fox took notice of the difference between this language and that of a Secretary of State in the other House, who had called the petitions libellous, and the persons who favoured them, factious men, on the head of rebellion.

A long conversation ensued on the legality of the associations; some members contended that they were not only legal, but often effected valuable purposes. Others contended that associations had caused the death of Charles I. and had been productive of mischievous effects; and to silence further argument it was said, that there were no associations formed as yet, all that had been done was to appoint committees to receive plans for associations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

BY inserting the following, you will oblige your humble servant,  
JAMES LOVEGROVE.

On Wednesday, April 19th, in the evening, if it proves clear, the moon transits a star of the second magnitude in the southern scale of Libra, whose

London.

Im. at 8<sup>h</sup> 6' 39"

Em. at 9 2 45

D's horary motion 36' 5"

D's sidereal horary motion 7" 1

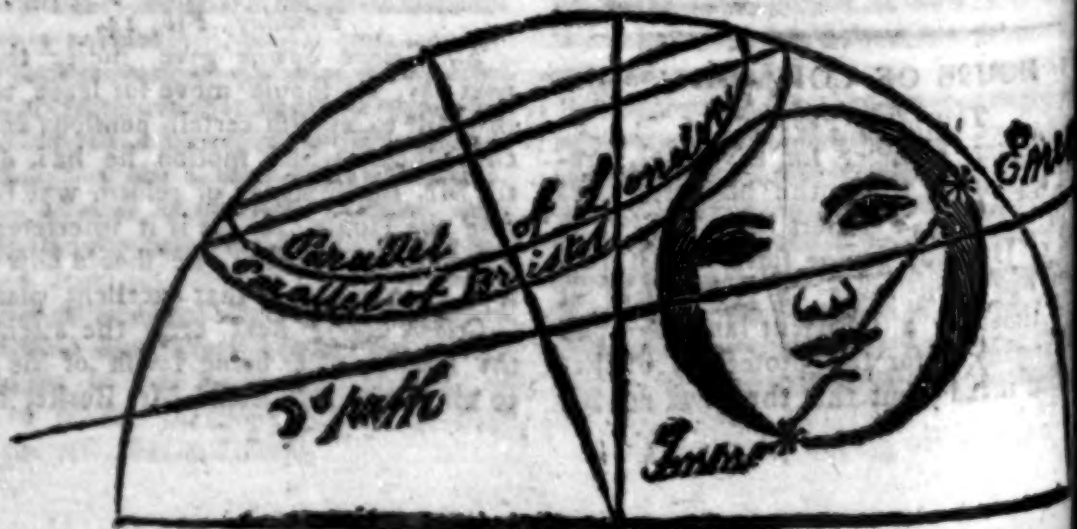
transits the meridian at 1<sup>h</sup> 51' 36"

Bristol.

7<sup>h</sup> 54' 39"

8 50 45

longitude is  $m 12^{\circ} 0' 30''$ , and latitude  $0^{\circ} 26' N.$  and calculated for London and Bristol. The moon's lower limb first touches the star about 7<sup>h</sup> 8 o'clock, and she will leave the upper limb, at 3' after 9 o'clock, parent time.





## An Impartial Review of New Publications.

### ARTICLE XII.

**BIOGRAPHIA Britannica; or, the Lives of the most eminent Persons, who have resided in Great-Britain and Ireland from earliest Ages to the present Times. Collected from the best Authorities, printed and manuscript, and digested in the Manner of Boyle's Historical and Critical Dictionary. 2d Edition, with Corrections, Enlargements, and the Addition of new Lives. By Andrew Kippis, D.D. F. R. S. and S. A. with the Assistance of the Rev. Joseph Towers, L.L.D. and other Gentlemen. Volume 2d. Folio. 2l. 11s. 6d. Rivington, London, &c.**

IN our Review of New Publications for the month of August, 1778. Vol. XLVII. 1773, we entered into a more ample discussion of the first volume of this elaborate and useful compilation, than is generally to be met with in a Magazine. Having taken pains with the article, it affords some satisfaction to find that due attention has been paid to the hints thrown out for the improvement of the work. The second volume has just made its appearance with many advantages derived from our review of the first. This being the case, it would have been no dishonour to the chief editor, if, when he was paying the tribute of gratitude to his numerous friends, he had included the editors of the London Magazine, a work which had acquired established reputation above ten years before the first edition of the *Biographia Britannica* was published. What may be his opinion, we presume to think that the recommendation of any work, which a periodical compilation has some right and influence with the publick.

We congratulate the learned world on the acquisition of the assistance of Mr. Towers, a gentleman who has eminently distinguished himself as a biographer; if he had any principal share in compiling the first volume, we would advise the proprietors to print a title page, solely for the purpose of inserting his name; at all events we are glad that Dr. Kippis has taken the hint, and no longer stands forth the ostensible sole author of such an immense undertaking. Some further satisfaction is given in the preface to the present volume, concerning the original writers of the *Biographia Britannica*. The articles marked R, which in the preface to the first volume, Dr. Kippis ascribed to Mr. Oldye, we are now told, were written by the Rev. Mr. Hinton, a clergyman who lived in Red-Lion-square. The letters signed H, were drawn up by Mr. Henry Brougham of Took's-court, Curator-General. May. March 1780.

street; and those which have the letter D annexed to them, were composed by Mr. Harris of Dub'lin.

Eight pages of *Corrigenda* and *Addenda* to the first volume, are prefixed to this, they contain short additions to, or amendments of several lives; it is impossible to bestow too great applause on this plan, for it is not only satisfactory, but equitable, as it will prevent the purchasers of the present edition being under the necessity of recurring to any future edition to supply the defects in their own. Besides it can only be after the publication of a volume, that errors or deficiencies can be discovered by the learned or ingenious, and communicated to the editors. We are sorry however to observe that a life of Adam Anderson the commercial writer so strongly recommended in our former review is not to be found in these addenda, perhaps it will be given in the supplement, which we are informed will be necessary to complete the design. It is now suggested that the work may be completed in nine volumes exclusive of the supplement. Alphabetical tables to the lives in the two volumes are now likewise prefixed, with distinct marks, agreeable to our advice, to point out the new lives, and the additions made to the others.

The following are the new lives in the second volume. Lord Bathurst, from which we have selected the most interesting particulars. Baxter Andrew, metaphysician and natural philosopher. Beale Mary, painter. Benson George, divine. Bishop Berkeley. Berners Juliana, a learned lady. Berriman William, divine. Bertheau Charles, divine. Birch Thomas, historical and biographical writer. Blackmore Sir Richard, physician and poet. Blackwell Thomas, critical and historical writer. Blake John Bradley, botanist. Booth Henry, Earl of Warrington, a distinguished senator. Borlase William, antiquary and natural historian. Bott Thomas, divine. Boyer William, learned printer. Boyd Mark Alexander, Latin poet. Boyle John, Earl of Cork and Orrery, polite writer. Boyse Joseph, divine. Boyse Samuel, poetical writer. Bradley James, astronomer. Bray Sir Reginald, statesman. Brindley James, mechanic and engineer. Broughton Hugh, divine. Browne William, poet. Browne Simon, divine. Browne Isaac Hawkins, poet. Browne John, various writer. Buchanan George, poet and historian. Budgell Eustace, miscellaneous writer.

Most of these are indeed capital lives, any such as the learned will wish to be familiar with, may be easily acquired.



acquainted with ; but it is with reluctance we mention, that others are omitted which deserved a placed. We wish Dr. Kippis and Mr. Towers would attend more closely to their title page in future. They profess to give the most eminent men (in every station of human life) how then was it possible to give the life of Admiral Blake, and not think of the gallant *Admiral Boscawen*, who in our own times lived and died an honour to his country. It is a mortifying circumstance to wait many years to find such omissions supplied in a supplement. It really puts one in mind of a biographical dictionary in 12 vols. 8vo. to which there was a supplement, and in it "the life of Alexander the Great."

The additions to the old lives in this volume are very large and valuable ; however, we are obliged to close this article with a censure of negligence of style ; if the editors happen to read our extract from the life of Lord Bathurst, they will see that we have been obliged to correct it to make common sense of some passages, though the life has the signature K annexed, for Dr. Kippis.

XIII. *Russia, or a complete Account of all the Nations which compose that Empire.* 2 vols. 8vo. Cadell.

THIS is a sketch well executed, but by no means a complete account of the countries described, which could not possibly be confined within two octavo volumes. No less than forty-four different countries submitted to the Russian empire are pointed out to the notice of the curious reader, all inhabited by people, distinct from each other in their persons, dress, manners, and customs.

The writer, in a copious introduction, has given a satisfactory general description of Siberia ; but he is mistaken in asserting "that all other relations of this country, in our language, are not only exceedingly vague and confused, but so erroneous in many essential particulars, as to be but of doubtful authority in all." Surely he must have forgotten the translation from the celebrated Abbé D'Austroche's travels to Siberia ; in which a more ample account is given of the inhabitants, than his own. The geographical descriptions of the several countries are more accurate in the present performance than in any before published ; its chief merit lies in the execution of this difficult task. Siberia, we are informed, comprehends the whole tract of land, the dominion of the Russians, from the Ouralian mountains to the Pensinean sea and the Eastern ocean, on one side ; and on the other, from the frozen sea to the frontiers of the Mandshours, Mongouls, Kalmucs, and Kirguansi Kofacs. Siberia, since it became a Russian province, is tolerably well peopled by the Russians, who have founded therein towns, fortresses, and villages, of various proportions. It

nevertheless presents but a void and view ; since by its extent it is capable of supporting several millions more than it at present contains. The climate is cold, but air pure and wholesome ; and its inhabitants in all probability, would live to an extreme old age, if they were not so much addicted to an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors. This country produces rye, oats, and barley almost to the 60th degree of northern latitude. Cabbages, radishes, and turnips, thrive here tolerably well ; but scarcely any greens. All experiments to bring fruit-trees to bear have hitherto been in vain. In a cursory manner does our author give a general account of each of the nations of this northern empire. The people of Finland, of origin and the Tartars are the most numerous of the Russian empire. They live in huts in the form of tents, the carcass of the hut is composed of poles stuck in the ground, and bent at top in such a manner as to compose a vault almost round. A hut is about four or five fathom in diameter, and not much above one in height. They cover them according to the season, and the means of the possessor, some with briars, bark of birch, and some other with turf, coarse cloth, or felt, or old skins of rein deer. The door is of a kind made like two curtains, which open and shut at a little place surrounded with stones is in the middle of the hut for the fire, and a chain is suspended to hang the door upon. Round the fire they lay boughs of fir, which they cover with skins, felt, &c. They are not able to stand upright in their huts, but constantly sit upon their haunches round the fire. At night they lie quite naked ; and to separate the apartments they place upright sticks at small distances. In winter they put their naked feet in a fur bag. It is to be lamented that of a great number of nations here described, the major part are still so immersed in barbarism that little satisfaction can arise from reading their history. Paganism is still the religion of many, and they have neither letters nor writing, nor any other mode of instruction. "If an Ostiak is ordered to make a statement concerning any matter in litigation before the public tribunal, he is made to stand upon a bear-skin, with a hatchet by his side, a bit of bread in his hand, and he must pronounce these words : May the bear devour me, may the hatchet knock me on the head, may the bread choke me, if what I say is not true." They sometimes also swear by their idols, and none of them are ever known to be perjured. The Tartar nation, as we are informed, prefer the flesh of colts to that of others for their food. To conclude this article ; there are three or four plates illustrating their huts, and some of their ceremonies, and many circumstances concerning their marriages, and other domestic customs.



XIV. *The History of the political Connec-  
tion between England and Ireland, from the  
time of Henry II, to the present Time, 4to.*  
6s. Cadell.

ary the Seventh, after the suppression of  
bert Simnell's rebellion, sent over Sir  
ard Poyning, at the head of a thousand  
to act in the double capacity, of a le-  
and lieutenant. He convened a par-  
at Dublin, A. D. 1495, and applied  
self to the reformation of the state, by  
ing such laws as might most effectually  
te that end. Two great purposes were  
ed to be accomplished: to secure the  
dependence of the nobles on the crown,  
to protect the commons against ex-  
and violence. All the statutes of  
ing have one or other of these objects  
w. But the most memorable of all the  
s, made in this parliament, is that  
has been since its formation dis-  
ed by the name of Poyning's Act. It  
thus: "At the request then of the  
ons of Ireland, it was ordained, enact-  
d established, that no parliament be  
in the said land, but at such seasons  
king's lieutenant and council there do  
the king, under the great seal of that  
the causes and considerations, and all  
as to them seemeth should pass in  
the parliament; and such causes and  
utions, and acts, affirmed by the  
and council, to be good and expedient  
land; and his license thereupon, as  
affirmation of the said causes and acts,  
man on the parliament under his great

XV. *Experiments and Observations made with the View of improving the Art of composing and applying calcareous Cements; and of preparing Quick-Lime. Theory of these Arts; and Specification of the Author's cheap and durable Cement for Building, Incrustation, or Stuccoing, and artificial Stone.* By B. Higgins, M. D. 8vo. 5s. Cadell.

XVI. *The Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq. Member of Parliament for the City of Bristol, on presenting to the House of Commons, on the 11th of February, 1780, a Plan for the better Security of the Independence of Parliament, and the economical Reformation of the Civil and other Establishments.* 2s. Doddsley.

The language of the speech is as admirable as the plan, the strength of uncommon genius is visible in both; but we really apprehend the whole plan to be totally impracticable.



practicable, unless the kingdom could be thrown into the precise situation it was in at the commencement of the reign of James II. with respect to its civil establishment. The debt contracted for the accomplishment of the revolution introduced the funding system, and with it a variety of offices, which have continued increasing with these funds and the taxes appropriated to pay the annual interest: these offices undoubtedly created an undue influence in favour of the administration for the time being; and unless a general subscription of property, sufficient to pay off the national debt, could take place, great part of the plan must fall to the ground; nay, we may venture to affirm that in the present situation of the public revenue, neither the Marquis of Rockingham, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Shelburne, or any other man, could be minister three months without the support derived from that influence which is wanted to be destroyed. The plan being however a most excellent one for a nation unincumbered with debts, will be handed down to posterity; and at some future period, when the territorial acquisitions, and the riches and spoils of plundered India, become the public property; or when we get possession of the mines of Peru and Mexico, then it may be carried into execution.

XVII. *Lessons in Elocution, or Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose and Verse, selected from the best Authors, for the perusal of Persons of Taste, and the Improvement of Youth, in reading and spelling.* By William Scott, Teacher in Edinburgh. 12mo. 3s. Longman.

If Mr. Scott's compilation had been confined to his own country, we should have had no objection to it. It was printed at Edinburgh, and might there have passed for a meritorious publication; but when we see it published in London, we cannot pass over that ungenerous conduct in living writers, and that selfishness which prompts any one to undermine the foundation of another's edifice. The lessons of elocution are published in consequence of the very great suc-

cess of Dr. Enfield's *Speaker*, a book, only recommended by every private teacher of the English language in England of any repute, but introduced by the masters in Westminster, and most of the other capital schools of the kingdom. To bring out another exactly on the same plan, only varying the title, and making a few alterations in the body of the performance, much for the worse is such a piece of literary piracy as hardly to be paralleled in the present time. A perusal of the table of contents, compared with Enfield's, will justify our censure; ranging through the vast fields of science, surely Mr. Scott might have made up a volume from the best English authors, without selecting almost all the same pieces as are to be found in Enfield's *Speaker*. Instead of which for above two thirds of his selections he had no occasion to recur to the author, he had only to mark them from Enfield to the Edinburgh printer.

One material alteration Mr. Scott has made, and his reasons for it are self-damning. He has not classed his lessons according to their species (as *narrative*, *didactic*, &c.) such a disposition being by means essential to improvement; this we totally deny, and affirm that Dr. Enfield's happy idea of pointing out to pupils the proper distinctions of compositions, and thereby enabling young pupils to acquire knowledge of the different species of writing has done more good than all the grammars and essays in our language put together. If you had asked a youth, before this publication, even after quitting a classical school, what parts of *Hamlet* are *dialogue*, what *didactic*, what *pathetic*, and what *barely narrative*? Though he might have known some of these distinctions, as *dialogue* for instance taken separately: yet pursuing the play through, you would frequently have seen him confounding the one with the other. Upon the whole, we must beg leave to commend the *Speaker*, in preference to these readers on this side the Tweed.

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

### A COMPARISON.

IN ancient times old father Care,  
Would wrinkle up his brow,  
Then Britain's sons all heroes were;  
How chang'd are all things now!

The queu'd peruke, and powder'd hair,  
Was mimick'ry unknown;  
Their chief delight—their ardent pray'r,  
To liberty—was prone.

With bended bows and arrows keen,  
They conquer'd far and near,  
Britons victorious then were seen,  
While slav'ry shed a tear.

With sturdy men and nervous arms  
They grac'd the hostile field,  
No force combin'd could them alarm  
Uncustom'd still to yield.

But now we're either drove or led,  
Ign'rant for what reason,  
While hired troops are getting bread;  
To say this—is no treason.



780  
EPITAPH in Chestnut Church-Yard.

To the Memory

PHEBE WALLIS.

Who having finish'd her short day,  
And perform'd the little part Providence had  
assign'd her,  
Such as, just to make her appearance  
on this stage of being,  
Withdrew and fell asleep,  
Dec. 18, 1778,  
Aged 2 years and 7 months.

Why should we mourn thy quick remove  
And overlook thy gain,  
Stranger to all the ills we prove  
As conflicts, trials, pain?

While Terror reigns, and wide Dismay,  
When Judgement shall descend,  
What crowds will wish their mortal day,  
Had found as quick an end!

FAVOURITE AIRS in the WIDOW OF  
DELPHI.

SERENADE.

WIVES awake! unveil your eyes,  
Sluggards, no more yawning;  
See the Delphic god arise,  
Bright Apollo dawning.

Husbands, rouse at love's alarms,  
Drowsy slumbers scorning;  
Rovers, quit your doxies arms,  
Up, behold 'tis morning!

Midens fair, have at your hearts!  
Hymen's torch is flaming;  
Cupid whets his pointed darts,  
And look! the rogue is aiming.

Fair the bud of beauty blows,  
Mellow sweets are palling;  
Crown us with the virgin rose,  
And so prevent its falling.

Bound with ivy, bound with vines,  
Youth serenely passes;  
Bacchus round our temples twines,  
And sparkles in our glasses.

What have we to do with sleep,  
We, who ne'er knew sorrow?  
We can sing, and dance, and leap,  
And give you still good-morrow.

AIR IV. LUCRETIA.

Meat and drink, bed and board,  
Shall be your's at a word,  
With whatever the house can supply;  
For to fly at the nod  
Of so charming a god,  
Who so willing, so happy as I?

Ev'ry day at your shrine  
I'll pay honours divine  
For this plentiful spice of your art;

And whatever I prove  
To Apollo and Jove,  
'Tis Mercury reigns at my heart.

Eat and drink, laugh and sing,  
Make the merry bells ring,  
Your hostess will scorn to say no;  
For you need not be told,  
That the proverb of old  
Says, 'tis money that makes the mare go.

AIR XVI. MERCURIUS.

Neapolitan Ballad.

Two gods, to pass an hour or so,  
From heav'n to earth descended,  
To see how matters went below,  
And if the world was mended.

They found religion was a mask,  
Unwary fools to cozen;  
And reformation a worse tale,  
Than Hercules's dozen.

They look'd for honesty—'twas scarce;  
Each man barogu'd his neighbour;  
They search'd for friendship—'twas a farce,  
They did, but lose their labour.

The fairer sex was next their care,  
They found them free and witty;  
They ask'd for chastity—'twas rare,  
And seldom such were pretty.

The god of thieves had left the skies,  
At call of many a suitor;  
But found his pupils grown so wise,  
That they out-trick'd their tutor.

So back they bore these tidings sad,  
To Jove's high hall ascending;  
Convinc'd, when things are grown so bad,  
They are not worth the mending.

One of the new BALLADS set to Music by  
Mr. LINLEY.

SONG XI.

THINK not, my love, when secret grief  
Preys on my sadden'd heart,  
Think not I wish a mean relief,  
Or would with sorrow part.

Dearly I prize the sighs sincere  
That my true fondness prove,  
Nor could I bear to check the tear  
That flows from hapless love.

Alas! tho' doom'd to hope in vain  
The joys that love requite,  
Yet will I cherish all its pain  
With sad, but dear delight.

This treasur'd grief, this lov'd despair,  
My lot for ever be;  
But, dearest! may the pangs I bear  
Be never known to thee!

A SONNET



## A SONNET.

Imitated from the Spanish of D. Manuel de Velasco.

(Vide Appendix to Twiss's Travels into Spain.)

**I**F thou would'st with *ape* *lord*,  
Intemp'rate be and haughty;  
In fee retain each wrinkled bawd;  
Have taste for all that's naughty.

To tinsel'd coxcombs, pert and vain,  
Be ever wond'rous civil:  
But if appears an honest man,  
Avoid him as the Devil.

In carriage ride when thou might'st walk,  
Thy hand withhold from giving;  
With titled courtiers seem to talk,  
As that bespeaks high living.

And if a favour's ask'd of thee,  
Be sure to look behind ye;—  
But borrow from each friend you see,  
Nor after let him find ye.

With earnest care your money waste  
In baubles of the *bon ton*;  
To your fair wife alone be chaste,  
But kind to ev'ry wanton.

Demand, ne'er pay, 'gainst truth award,  
Thy heinous vices mask all!  
If then thou'rt not a mighty lord,  
Thou'lt prove an arrant rascal.

J. D.

## ANACREONTICK SONG.

By the late R. TOMLINSON.

**T**O Anacreon, in Heaven, where he sat  
in full glee,  
A few sons of Harmony sent a petition,  
That he their inspirer and patron would be,  
When this answer arriv'd from the jolly  
old Grecian:

"Voice, fiddle, and flute, no longer be mute,  
I'll lend you my name, and inspire you to  
boot; [entwine,  
And besides, I'll instruct you, like me, to  
The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's  
vine."

The news thro' Olympus immediately  
When old Thunder pretended to give  
self airs;  
"If these mortals are suffer'd their sch  
[to  
"The devil a goddess will stay  
stairs.

"Hark! already they cry, in transport  
joy,

"Away—to the sons of Anacreon we'll  
[to

"And there with good fellows we'll  
to entwine,

"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus  
[v

"The yellow-hair'd god, and his nine  
maids,

"From Helicon's banks will incon  
[to

"Idalia will boast but of tenantless shades  
[to

"And the biforked hill a mere  
will be.

"My thunder, no fear on't, shall soon  
its errant, [I warn

"And dam'me, I'll swinge the ringleader  
[I warn

"I'll trim the young dogs for thus daring  
twine, [v

"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus  
[v

Apollo got up, and cry'd, "Pr'ythee, no  
quarrel, [b

"Good king of the gods, with my vote  
[b

"Your thunder is useless," then show  
his laurel,

Cry'd, "*Sic evitabile fulmen*, you know  
[b

"Then over each head my laurel I'll gar  
[b

"So my sons from your crackers no mischief  
shall dread, [tw

"Whilst snug in their club-room they jovial  
[tw

"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus  
vine."

Next Momus got up with his risible phys  
And swore with Apollo he'd cheerfu  
join;

"The full tide of harmony still shall be  
[tw

"But the song, and the catch, and the  
laugh shall be mine."

"Then Jove be not jealous of these ho  
fellows." [now tell

Cry'd Jove "We relent, since the truth  
[now tell

"And swear by old Styx that they  
shall entwine, [v


"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus  
[v

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordi-  
nary.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 28, 1780.

 CAPTAIN Edward Thompson,  
of his Majesty's ship *Hyæna*,  
arrived early this morning  
from Gibraltar, with dispatch-  
es from Admiral Sir George  
Brydges Rodney, of which the  
following are copies and extracts:

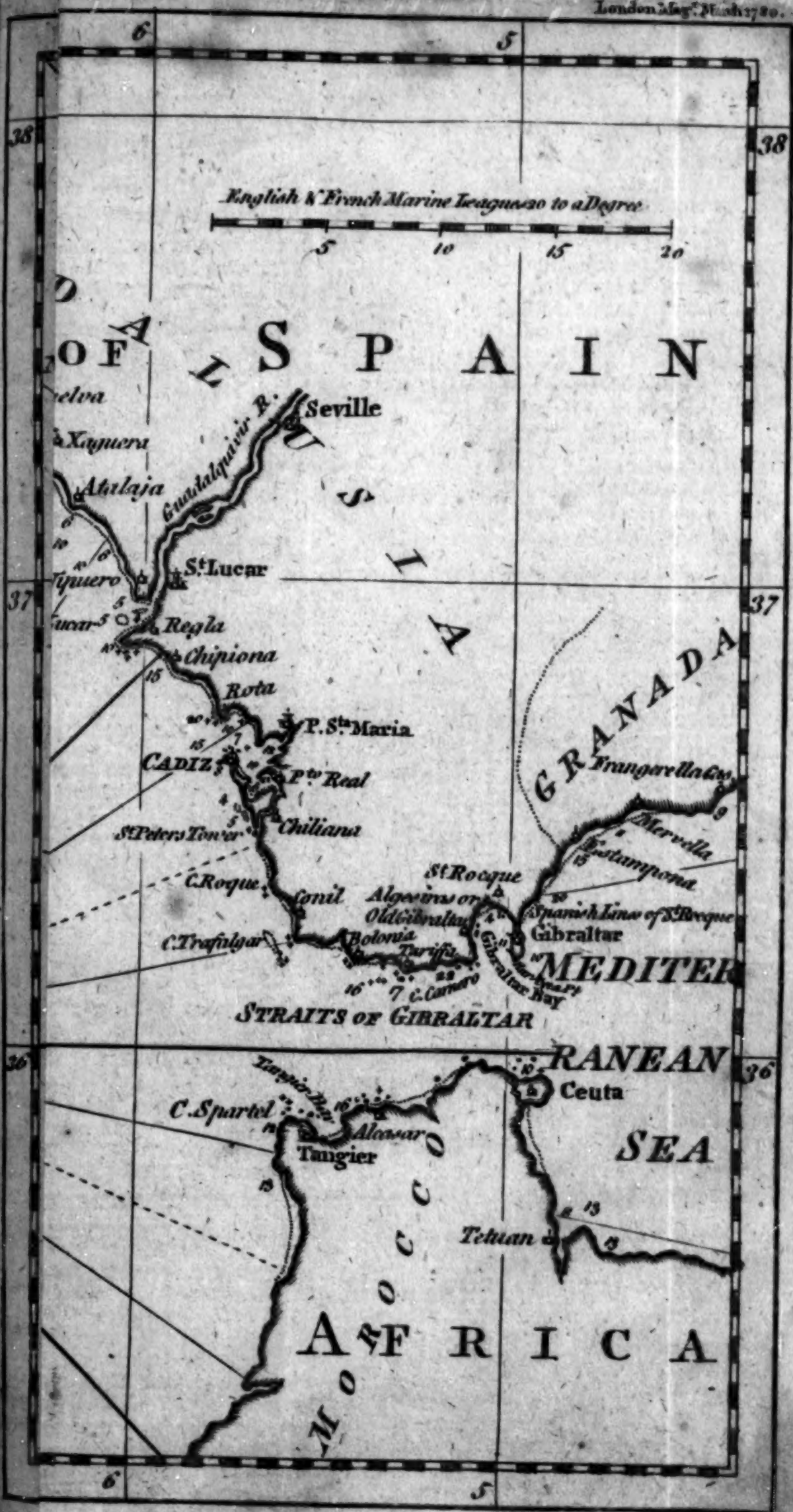
Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, Jan. 27, 1780.

[Duplicate, the original of which is not  
received.]

S I R,

IT is with the highest satisfaction I  
congratulate their lordships on a signal  
victory obtained by his Majesty's ships  
my command, over the Spanish squadron  
commanded by Don Juan Langara, where  
the Spanish admiral and the greatest part  
his squadron were either taken or destroyed.  
Hav







March

mediately flew,  
and to give him-  
[to pursue,  
their schemes  
will stay above

transports of  
on we'll fly,  
we we'll learn  
[vine,  
th Bacchus's  
his nine fussy  
[flee;  
all incontinent  
entless shades,  
a mere desert

shall soon do  
[I warrant;  
ne ringleaders  
thus daring to  
[vine."  
th Bacchus's  
r'ythee, ne'er  
[below,  
th my vor'ries  
then showing

e, you know.  
rel I'll spread,  
rs no mischief  
[twine,  
m they jovially  
th Bacchus's

risible phyz,  
e'd cheerfully  
ll shall be his,  
arch, and the

f these honest  
[now tell us,  
the truth you  
hat they long  
[vine."  
th Bacchus's

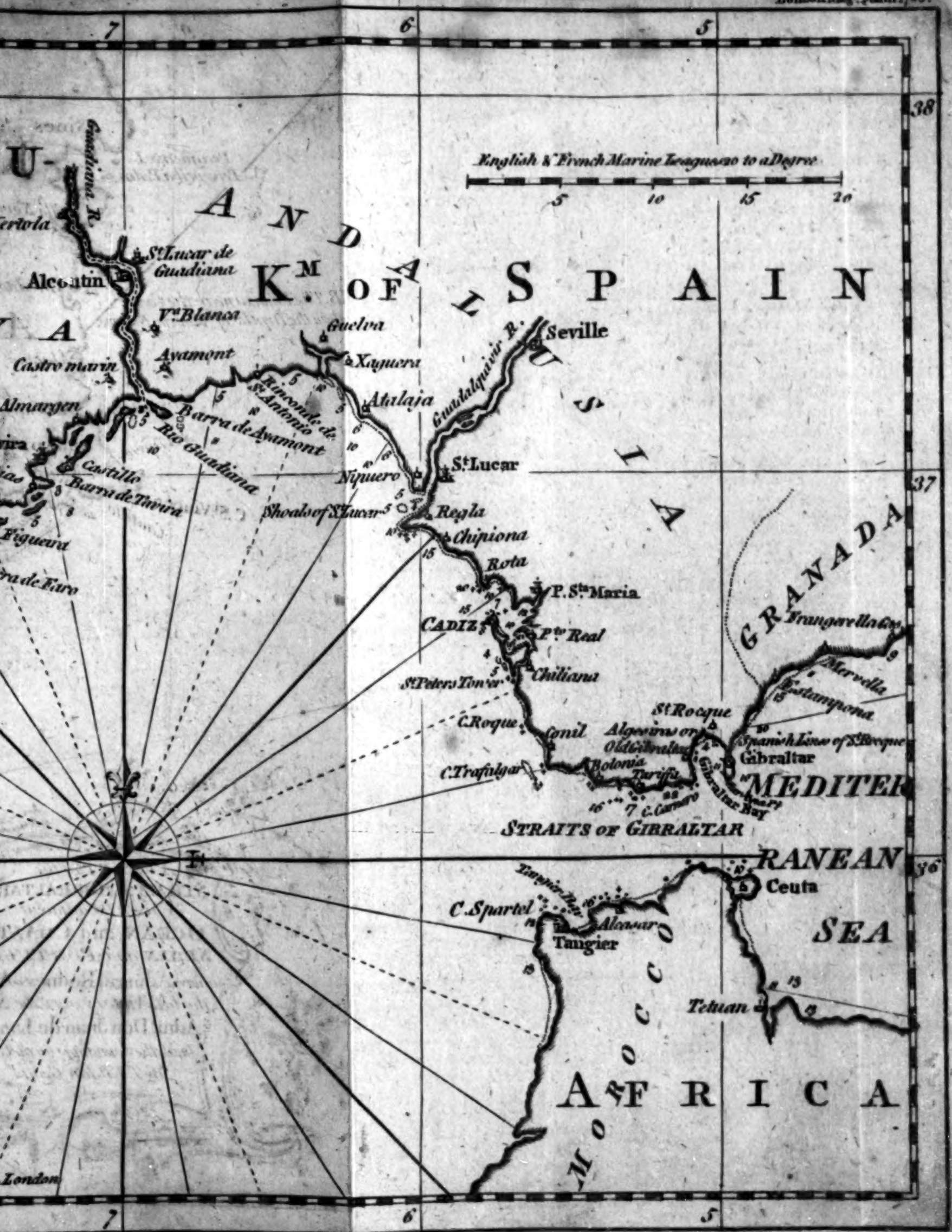
ER.

Jan. 27, 1780.  
dieb is not ar-

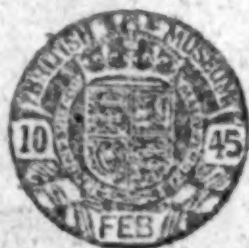
satisfaction I can  
a signal vic-  
s ships under  
nish squadron,  
gara, wherein  
greatest part of  
n or destroyed.  
Having











Having received  
with squa  
of the ti  
I gave  
approach  
battle;  
the morn  
P. M.  
leagues  
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Having received repeated intelligence of a Spanish Squadron, said to consist of fourteen ships of the line, cruising off Cape St. Vincent, I gave notice to all the captains, upon approaching the said Cape, to prepare for battle; and having passed it on the 16th of the morning with the whole convoy at 4 P. M. the Cape then bearing north by west, the Bedford made the signal for seeing a fleet in the S. E. quarter; I immediately made a signal for the line of battle a-breast, and bore down upon them; before that could be well effected, I perceived the enemy were endeavouring to form a line of battle a-head upon the starboard tack; and as the day was far advanced, unwilling to delay the action, at two P. M. I hauled down the signal for the line of battle a-breast, and made the signal for a general chase, to engage as the ships came by rotation, and to take the lee-gage in order to prevent the enemy's retreat into their own ports.

At four P. M. perceiving the headmost ship very near the enemy, I made the general signal to engage and close; in a few minutes the four headmost ships began the action, which was returned with great briskness by the enemy. At 40 minutes past five one of the enemy's line of battle ships came up with a dreadful explosion; every man perished. At six P. M. one of the Spanish ships struck. The action and pursuit continued with a constant fire till two o'clock in the morning, at which time the Monarch, the headmost of all the enemy's ships, having struck to the Sandwich, after giving one broadside, and all firing having ceased, I made the signal and brought-to.

The weather during the night was at times very tempestuous, with a great sea, which rendered it difficult to take possession of and shift the prisoners of those ships that surrendered to his majesty's arms. It continued very bad weather the next day, when the Royal George, Prince George, Sandwich, and several other ships were in danger, and under the necessity of being hauled to avoid the shoals off St. Lucar, when they get into deep water till the next morning, when, having joined the convoy, I made Cape Spartel, I dispatched two frigates to Tangier, to acquaint his majesty's ministers with our success, that Great-Britain might again mistress of the Streights, and desire him to hasten a supply of fresh provisions for the garrison. At sunset we entered the gut.

The gallant behaviour of the admirals, captains, officers, and men, I had the honour to command, was remarkably conspicuous; they seemed actuated with the same spirit, and were anxiously eager to exert themselves with the utmost zeal to serve his majesty, and to humble the pride of his ene-

I may venture to affirm, though the enemy made a gallant defence, that had the weather proved but even moderate, or had the action happened in the day, not one of their squadron had escaped.

I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir,

Your most obedient and  
most humble servant,

Geo. BAYDGE RODNEY.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

*A List of the Spanish Fleet under the Command of Don Juan de Langara.*

Phoenix. Don Juan de Langara, admiral, Don Francisco Melgarejo, captain, 80 guns, 700 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

San Augustin. Don Vizente Dos, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped.

San Genaro. Don Felix Terada, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped.

San Justo. Don Josef, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped, very much damaged.

San Lorenzo. Don Juan de Araoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped, very much damaged.

San Julian. Marques de Medina, Commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers shifted, and a lieutenant with 70 seamen put on board, afterwards went on shore.

San Eugenio. Don Antonio Dumonte, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers shifted, but driven on shore on the breakers, and lost.

Monarca. Don Antonio Oyarvide, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

Princessa. Don Manuel de Leon, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

Diligente. Don Antonio Abornoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, and brought into Gibraltar.

San Domingo. Don Ignacio Mendezabel, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, blown up in action.

St. Getrudie. Don Anibal Cassoni, commander, 26 guns, 250 men, escaped.

St. Rosalia. Don Antonio Ortega, commander, 28 guns, 250 men, escaped.

G. B. RODNEY.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded, &c.*

Prince George, 1 killed, 3 wounded. Bedford, 3 killed, 9 wounded. Ajax, 6 wounded; fore-top-mast shot away, four guns dismounted. Defence, 10 killed, 21 wounded; masts and yards much damaged. Edgar, 6 killed, 20 wounded. Cumberland, 1 wounded. Invincible, 3 killed, 4 wounded. Monarch, 3 killed, 26 wounded; fore-top-mast shot away. Terrible, 6 killed, 12 wounded; main-top-gallant-mast shot away.—Total, 32 killed, 102 wounded.

Return of officers killed. Lieut. Charles Henry Strachan, Marines, Edgar.

Return



Return of officers wounded. Lieutenant Forrest, Ajax, since dead. Lieut. Forbes, Edgar. Master of the Terrible.

G. B. RODNEY.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, Jan. 28, 1780.*

SINCE my letter of yesterday, giving their lordships an account of the action with the enemy's squadron, and my entering the gut with the fleet and convoy at sun-set on the 18th, I must desire you will please to acquaint them, that having no person on board the Sandwich acquainted with the Bay of Gibraltar, I ordered Rear-Admiral Digby to lead in, and sent two frigates a-head to give notice to the garrison of our approach. The weather proved very bad, and the current so strong, that most of the fleet were drove to the back of the rock. The Sandwich and many of the ships did not arrive in the Bay till yesterday. All the transports and victuallers are unloading, and every dispatch shall be used to put his majesty's further commands into execution.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated Gibraltar-Bay, Feb. 4, 1780.*

AS the wind continued to blow hard westerly, I thought it forwarding his Majesty's service to make sure of the convoy's arriving safe at Minorca, by sending three copper-bottom ships of the line to see them in safety off that island, where I am sure they must have arrived before this time, as the wind has continued to blow hard westerly ever since they sailed.

*Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, Feb. 7, 1780.*

S I R,

I Must desire you will please to acquaint their lordships, that every attention possible has been paid to the Spanish admiral and his officers; they are all extremely desirous of returning to Spain upon their parole of honour; but as I am informed that a great number of his majesty's subjects are now prisoners in Spain, I have declined giving them any assurances till the British subjects are released; and having received yesterday, by the Shrewsbury from Lisbon, a letter from his Majesty's consul-general in Portugal, acquainting me, that he had released 626 Spanish prisoners; and though frequent promises had been made, he had not as yet received one in return. This letter from Sir John Hott has confirmed me in the resolution I had before taken, viz. not to release any prisoners, but upon the Spaniards delivering up all the British subjects at present in Spain, and then only man for man.

However gratifying or convenient it may prove to individuals, the great and general line of hostility is never to be forgot; in vain we may conquer, if unconditional pro-

misery notes can forthwith put new arms into the enemy's hands, and they openly avail themselves of the British generosity, without making a just return, and detain the British seamen in their prisons.

The great anxiety of the Spanish admiral and his officers to return is such, and their assurances that my officers and seamen, who had boarded their ships, and were forced ashore near Cadiz, should be forthwith restored, as likewise all other British subjects having been delayed upon frivolous pretences, I sent this morning the note I have the honour to inclose for their lordships perusal to the Spanish admiral, and have not a doubt but it will touch their feelings, and convince them that no delay must be made.

I flatter myself that I shall have their lordships approbation in my endeavours to release 1000 good seamen, who may do considerable service to their king and country.

I am, Sir, with great regard,

Your most obedient,

and most humble servant,

G. B. RODNEY.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

*Gibraltar, Feb. 6, 1780.*

ADMIRAL RODNEY presents his compliments to Sig. Don Juan de Langara, and will have great pleasure in complying with his desire relative to the release of the three friars belonging to Capuchin's mission, in the province of Cumana, if those friars are in the fleet.

The Admiral, whose inclination is ever to alleviate the misfortunes of war, by shewing every respect and attention to those brave men who have done their duty to their king and country, is under the necessity of informing Sig. Don Juan de Langara, that the release of himself and the Spanish officers entirely depends upon Spain's immediately releasing all the British prisoners now in his power. An equal number of prisoners must be returned for those sent by Spain.

Humanity obliges the Admiral to release those prisoners who are now sick, if they may be received by the Spanish General; but this shall be the last time, unless an exchange takes place.

DON Juan de Langara presents his respects to his excellency Admiral Rodney, and returns thanks for his offer of releasing three ecclesiastics, whose president's memorial was transmitted to him.

He observes what his excellency says respecting the Spanish officers released; and what relates to the sick, on which subject he can only inform his excellency, as he has done before through Admiral Digby, that he has written to Spain, communicating what was imparted to him by that gentleman, and believes he will very shortly receive an answer, of which he will give notice to his excellency.



The Spanish General again repeats his respects to his excellency Admiral Rodney.

Gibraltar, Feb. 6, 1780.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to the Earl of Sandwich, dated Gibraltar Bay, Feb. 17, 1780.*

I Have the sincere satisfaction to assure your lordship; that the five Spanish men of war are as fine ships as ever swam; they are now completely refitted, manned, and put in the line of battle, and I will answer for them will do their duty as English men of war, should the enemy give them an opportunity.

St. James's, Feb. 28. The Right Hon. Gen. Elliott, Governor of Gibraltar, in a letter to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated January 28, 1780, and received early this morning, gives an account, that the additional regiment, together with the several stores of provisions, ammunition, and money, conveyed by the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, were then landing with all expedition; by which the garrison will be completely relieved, and that fortrefs put in a state of perfect security from the enemy.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, March 6, 1780,

LEUTENANT Oakes, of his majesty's ship the Prince George, arrived yesterday in the forenoon with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, and Rear-Admiral Digby, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are extracts:

*Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, at Sea, the 15th of February, 1780.*

PLEASE to acquaint their lordships, that on the 13th instant I left the Bay of Gibraltar, with his majesty's fleet under my command; the Marlborough, Invincible, and Defense, arrived the same day, after conducting the victuallers and store-ships to Mahon; during their passage to and from that island they had not met with or heard of any of the enemy's ships cruising in those seas. In the evening his majesty's ship the Triton joined me in the Gut, after having conducted the convoy and the money he was charged with safe into the port of Mahon, where he had remained two days, and then proceeded to join me with the governor's dispatches: he reports to me, that every thing in that island was in perfect security and order.

Their lordships will please to observe, by the correspondence between the Spanish admiral, the general who commands the Spanish forces before Gibraltar, and myself, that I had given orders for the embarkation of Monsieur Langara to take place in England, upon the English prisoners not being delivered up.

On the morning of the intended embarkation the Spanish General sent notice that the English prisoners were on their way to St. Roch; that he had received positive orders from his sovereign to treat them with the highest respect and attention; that the Court of Madrid were truly sensible of the humanity and urbanity with which their officers and men had been treated; directing him and the viceroy of the province, and all his Catholick Majesty's officers to treat the English with the greatest civility and kindness.

The Spanish admiral, after having sent me his letter, acquainting me with his extreme ill state of health, and the dangerous condition of his wounds not then healed, as likewise the general's of the Spanish army's letter to him of that morning, wherein he mentioned the express orders of his Catholick Majesty relative to the treatment and respect he was to show the British officers on his receiving them at St. Roch, and conducting them to Gibraltar, I thought it a most proper time to add to that generous treatment which had made so great an impression on the Court of Madrid and the Spanish nation, by releasing the Spanish admiral and the Spanish officers upon their parole of honour, signed by the admiral and all the Spanish officers.

None of the common prisoners had been released, but such as were wounded or extremely sick, for which receipts were given; all the others, except 500, which are left at Gibraltar to be exchanged for British subjects, are now on board the fleet on their passage to England.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Digby to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Prince George, at Sea, the 2d of March, 1780.*

THEIR lordships will receive herewith Sir George Rodney's dispatches, with a journal of the proceedings of the fleet since it has been put under my command; by which they will see, that I sailed from Gibraltar the 14th of February with Sir George Rodney, who kept me with him till the 18th instant, when he made the signal for separating, and parted company immediately, leaving me with the command of the fleet and Spanish prizes, except such ships as were ordered to proceed with him to the place of his destination. Nothing material happened till the 23d, about one, when we fell in with a French convoy, consisting of two 64 gun ships, two large store ships *armé en Flute*, a frigate, and about 13 sail of vessels bound to the Mauritius: they were so much on their guard, that before we could see them from the deck, except one, and of that only the head of her top-sails, they made sail from us; the signal for a general chase was made immediately, and the Resolution had the good luck to come up with the *Prothée*, of 64 guns and 700 men, about one o'clock



in the morning, and took her without losing a man. She is commanded by Mons. Chiller, who I find was the commanding officer of the expedition. The whole convoy are, on the king's account, laden with warlike stores and troops; the Prothée and Ajax, both of 64 guns, have money on board amounting to about 120,000*l*. The Marlborough has taken a snow with warlike stores, and the Apollo, who parted company in chase the morning we saw them, has also taken one. The Invincible, Bienfaisant, and Triton have just now joined with another small prize of the same convoy; the rest must have bore away in the early part of the evening; there were several hours that even the headmost ships did not see any of them.

3d March, Three o'clock.

WE have just made Scilly; I therefore dispatch the Apollo to Plymouth, to give their lordships the earliest intelligence of the arrival of the Squadron under my command.

Admiralty-Office, March 18, 1780.

*Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Longford, Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Alexander, to Mr. Stephens, dated Spithead, March 16, 1780.*

ON the 12th instant being to the westward of Scilly, we gave chase to a large frigate in the South-East quarter, and after 18 hours chase got within half gun-shot of her; at day-light in the morning of the 13th she hoisted French colours, and we fired chase guns at each other for about two hours. When we had got nearly alongside her, my fore-top-mast, without being struck, or any part of the rigging cut, and without wind, went over the side: I found it quite rotten. The Courageux continued the chase, and about noon, after firing a great number of shot, came up with and took her. She proved the Monsieur privateer, of Granville, of 40 guns, twelve and six pounders, and 362 men, commanded by Jean de Bochet. She had been eight days from L'Orient, and taken nothing. She is a very fine frigate, almost new, 134 feet on the gun deck, and I hope will be found fit for his majesty's service.

TUESDAY, 7.

Yesterday a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, at which a motion was made by Mr. Deputy Leekey, and seconded by Mr. Hurford, that the freedom of this city be given to Admiral Rodney in a box value 100 guineas, as a token of the grateful sense the Court entertain of the signal services rendered by him to this country, in the defeat of the Spanish fleet under Don Juan Langara, &c. which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, 10.

Thirteen ships of the line have sailed within the last three months to join the fleet on the Leeward island station, viz,

four under Arbuthnot, from New-York; the Hector, from Rodney's Squadron, with the convoy to the West-Indies; the Intrepid and Triumph, from Portsmouth, with convoys, and two more single ships, with convoys from Cork, and the trade from Bristol, Liverpool, and Scotland, and four with Admiral Rodney. Seventeen sail of the line were under the command of Admiral Hyde Parker when the last dispatches came away, at which time none of the vessels here mentioned had joined him. When they arrive he will have 30 sail; but it is said that the French have at present that number there, and that they are to be increased to 40.

On the 7th instant ended the court-martial at Portsmouth, when Captain Boteler, tried for the loss of his majesty's ship Ardent, was dismissed the service.

MONDAY, 20.

On Saturday morning about five o'clock a fire broke out at the house of the Duke of Northumberland, at Charing-Cross. It began at the East end of the second story, fronting the street, in a room where the servants kept their liveries, and other clothes; two servants lay in the next room, who were roused by the fire, which broke in upon them, but they luckily made their escape, though with the loss of all they had. From five o'clock in the morning, when it was first perceived, the fire raged furiously till eight, when the flames were pretty well got under, but by that time had burnt from the East end to the West, there being no party wall in the whole range of building. The roof is destroyed, as are also the first and second floors, at the former of which it stopped, the rooms on the ground floor being most of them arched with brick. The rooms in front, which have been destroyed, were all of them allotted to the use of the principal officers of his grace's household; such as the secretary, master of horse, &c. How it happened is not yet known; his grace got out of bed when the alarm was given, and was present during the whole time of its raging.

THURSDAY, 23.

Yesterday morning, in consequence of what had passed the day before in the House of Commons, and which is said to have been further aggravated by a letter sent to his lordship, containing what the writer intended additionally to have remarked, had he not been interrupted in the course of his speaking, a duel was fought in Hyde-Park, between the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, and Mr. Fotherton, member for Plympton, and late Secretary to Lord Stormont, when at the Court of France. The letter being sent by the common post, had not been received many minutes by his lordship, who was at breakfast, when a second letter came, requiring



quiring an immediate answer to the first. As the expressions used on this occasion admitted of no qualification, the noble peer replied that he should be in Hyde-Park the next morning early.

Accordingly at Five o'clock the two parties met, the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne being attended by Lord Frederick Cavendish, as his second, and Mr. Fullerton, by the Earl of Balcarras. The place of combat being chosen, the ground was measured out, and each party took his stand at 12 paces distance. Mr. Fullerton fired first, but missed his lordship, who in return discharged his pistol, but without effect. Mr. Fullerton then fired a second time, when the ball lodged in the upper part of his lordship's thigh.

Mr. Fullerton, perceiving his lordship wounded, advanced towards him, telling him, he had now an opportunity of explaining what he had said in the House of Lords. Lord Shelburne replied, he did not come there to make any explanations; on which Lord Balcarras returned Mr. Fullerton to his ground, when Lord Shelburne very gallantly fired his pistol into the air, saying, Mr. Fullerton could not suppose that he should now mean to fire at him.

The seconds here interposing, put an end to the combat, and Lord Shelburne walked to Hyde Park Corner, where getting into a hackney coach, he was carried home, and Mr. Adair being sent for, extracted the ball, so that his lordship is supposed to be out of danger. The ball is said to have been luckily impeded in its progress, by some papers the Earl had in his waistcoat pocket.

#### SATURDAY, 25.

His majesty's ship Charon is anchored in the Downs, from the Gulf of Honduras, but left from Jamaica, where she arrived the middle of December, with the Lowestoffe, Pomona, and their two prizes, register ships; they had met with very bad weather, and many accidents in the Gulf. The Omoa never breaking out amongst the seamen soon after they sailed from thence, destroyed almost their whole crews, and it was owing to the assistance they got from the Spanish slave prisoners that they were enabled to reach Rattan, from whence, after a considerable stay, they recovered a sufficient number of their people to carry their ships to Jamaica.

We learn also by the Charon, that advice was received at Jamaica of the garrison at Omoa, and the Porcupine's crew, being suddenly and violently attacked by the Omoa; that in a fortnight's time, from having 150 men fit for duty, there did not remain more than 20; that it was determined to evacuate the fort: after burning all the storehouses and other buildings that fire would consume, removing every thing out of the fort on board the prize snow Nymph, and Sally brig, and spiking up the guns with

steel machines which could not be extricated, the Porcupine sailed with our garrison, and arrived safe at Rattan.

The Charon confirms the account of the loss of the Leviathan man of war; she sprung a leak at sea the 16th of February last, in a hard gale of wind, and by the continuation of bad weather she could not be preserved any longer than to the 27th, when she foundered. The crew, with some provisions, and a few stores, were with difficulty saved, and except those taken on board the Charon, her people were distributed amongst the different ships in the convoy.

#### PROMOTIONS.

**R**ALPH Bigland, Esq. clarenceux king of arms, to be a principal king of English arms, and a principal officer of arms of the noble order of the Garter, and also that office which is commonly called Garter; and likewise the name Garter, with the stile, liberties, pre-eminences, and emoluments, belonging and anciently accustomed to the said office, vacant by the death of Thomas Browne, Esq. late Garter.—The Reverend Doctor George Mason, confirmed Bishop of Sodor and Man, and consecrated a Bishop at Whitehall Chapel, by his Grace the Archbishop of York.—John Doddington, Esq. to the office of fourth port cullis pursuivant of arms, in the room of Peter Toms, gentleman, deceased.—Peter Dore, Esq. Richmond herald, to the office of norroy king of arms, and principal herald of the North parts of England.

#### Promotions in Ireland.

The Right Reverend Doctor James Hawkins, Bishop of Dromore, to the Bishoprick of Raphoe.—William Beresford, M. A. to the Bishoprick of Dromore.

#### MARRIAGES.

**FEB.** **R**ICHARD Aubrey, Esq. youngest son of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart. to Miss Digby, daughter of the late Honourable Wriothley Digby.—**MARCH 1.** Thomas Grimstone, Esq. of Kilnwick, to Miss F. Legard, daughter of the late Sir Digby Legard, Bart.—**15.** The Reverend Mr. Griffiths, M. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miss Browning of the same place.—**18.** Benjamin Keen, Esq. son of the Bishop of Ely, and Member of Parliament for the town of Cambridge, to Miss Ruck, daughter of the late G. Ruck, Esq. of Swincomb, in Oxfordshire.—**19.** Peregrine Courteney, Esq. to Lady Augusta Glynn.—A few days since, at the Castle, Dublin, Almar Lowry Corroy, Esq. Knight of the Shire for the county of Tyrone, to the



the Right Honourable Lady Harriet Hobart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

## DEATHS.

**Feb.** **SIR** Anthony Cowper, Knight.—**26.** Lady Tankard, lady of Sir Thomas Tankard, Bart.—**March 2.** Dr. Isaac Schomberg.—**5.** At Raphoe in Ireland, the Right Reverend Doctor John Oswald, Bishop of Raphoe.—**8.** Right Honourable Lady Mulgrave.—**Lord Fortescue Aland.**—**12.** Sir William Barlow, Knt.—**14.** Mrs. Gulton, Wife of Joseph Gulton, Esq. and sister of the present Sir S. Stepney, Bart.—**18.** Countess Dowager of Eglintoun.—**19.** Miss Letitia Beauchamp, daughter of the late Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. by his second wife.—**Sir Benjamin Truman,** brewer, of Spitalfields.—**20.** The Reverend Doctor Richard Brown, canon of Christ Church College, Oxford, king's professor of Hebrew, and Lord Almoner's professor of Arabic in that University.—**Sir Joseph Tomlinson,** Knt.—**21.** Lady Sanderson, relict of Sir William Sanderson, Bart. and sister to the late Sir Henry Gough, Bart.—**24.** The Right Honourable Lady Anne Sophia Egerton, wife of the Bishop of Durham: her ladyship was the daughter of Henry, late Duke of Kent, by the Lady Sophia Bentinck, daughter of the Earl of Portland.—**25.** The Reverend Doctor Greene, Dean of Salisbury.

## BANKRUPTS.

**ANTHONY** Mainwaring, of Birmingham, money scrivener.  
**Thomas** Round, of Reading, in Berkshire, money scrivener.  
**William** Tyrer Young and Phebe Johnson, widow, both of Liverpool, tail-makers and copartners.  
**William** Ashburner, of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, mercer.  
**Walter** Parker, of Stoke Prior, in Worcestershire, needle maker.  
**William** Naisb, of Bristol, currier.  
**John** Lee Breton, late of Newington Butte, in Surrey, merchant.  
**John** Tidfall, late of Weymouth Street, in the parish of St. Mary le Bonne, builder.  
**William** Edwards, of Fordham, in Cambridge-shire, miller.  
**Joseph** Thomas and Benjamin Thomas, of All-Saints, in the city of Hereford, coachmakers and copartners.  
**Robert** Tadd, of Road, in Somersetshire, grocer and linen draper.  
**John** Knott and Sampson Knott, of Sandwich, in Kent, millers and copartners.  
**Joseph** Longfellow, of Brecon, in the county of Brecon, grocer and linen draper.  
**Joseph** Ingram, of Vine Street, Coldbath-Fields, St. Andrew, Holborn, dealer.  
**James** Pedge, late of Wrampingham, in Norfolk, miller.  
**James** Trelegon, of St. Mary-le-Strand, silver-smith.  
**William** Sturman, of Bristol, vintner and vintner.  
**James** Ballmer, late of the City Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, London, merchant.  
**David** Cherry the younger, of Bristol, broker.

**Henry** Weedhall, of Drury-Lane, St. Martin in the Fields, apothecary.  
**Henry** Foot, of the parish of Alveston, in Warwickshire, woolstapler.  
**John** Peerman Cranston, of Bridge Street, St. Margaret, Westminster, mercer.  
**Joseph** Bate, of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, fellmonger.  
**John** Brown, of the town of Kingston upon Hull, cabinet-maker.  
**Michael** Jackson, late of Orrell, in Lancashire, dealer.  
**William** Hall, late of Birmingham, dealer.  
**John** Iveson, late of Holgate, in York, dealer.  
**Michael** Harris, of Potter's Fields, in St. John Southwark, corp-facitor.  
**George** Pearce, of Basinghall Street, London, Blackwell Hall Factor.  
**Samuel** Freeth, of Birmingham, edge-tool-maker and malt mill-maker.  
**Robert** Porter, of Wandsworth, in Surrey, merchant.  
**Robert** Wynne, of Greenwich, in Kent, calligrapher.  
**James** Pownall, of Basinghall Street, London, merchant.  
**William** Gates, now or late of St. Martin's Lane, St. Martin in the Fields, cabinet maker.  
**Charles** Wright, of Chester, mercer.  
**John** Chambers, now or late of Greenfield, in Flintshire, merchant.  
**Thomas** Hughes the younger, of Holywell, in Flintshire, mercer, draper, and grocer.  
**Thomas** Fiddin, of Bewdley, in Worcestershire, hop merchant.  
**Samuel** Watts, of Norwich, haberdasher.  
**Thomas** Price, of Llywell, in Breconshire, dealer.  
**John** Mulhall and John Ashley, of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, merchants.  
**John** Rands, late of Portsmouth, but now of the King's Bench Prison, shopkeeper.  
**John** Mawley, late of Margate, in Kent, linen draper.  
**Joseph** Kettle, of Birmingham, in Warwickshire, and **John** Kettle, of Barnbrooks End, in the parish of King's Norton, in Worcestershire, saddlers and partners.  
**Richard** Townend, of Haworth, in the Parish of Bradford, Yorkshire, woollen stuff maker.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

Portsmouth, March 6.

**ARRIVED** Admiral Digby with fleet this morning, and all brought at Spithead, with three Spanish men of war, and also the Prothée, a French gun ship, and four transports, bound to the Mauritius. The money on board the Prothée was to pay the transports there. The Ajax, a French 64 gun ship, was in company with the above, but, by favour of the night, escaped. Sir John Ross, with the enfaissant, and two Spanish men of war we hear, are gone to Plymouth.

**Bristol, March 11.** From good authority we are informed, that such was the scarcity and dearness of provisions before Sir George Rodney's arrival at Gibraltar, that a Turkey sold for 3l. 15s. a goose 1l. 11s. a duck 1l. 1s. a fowl 10s. 6d. a pigeon 2s. goats from Barbary 3l. 3s. mutton and 4s. per lb. Irish butter 5s. 6d. per lb. 6d. each, and an old sow sold for 15 guineas.

**Leeds, March 14.** On Wednesday the instant, about midnight, a fire broke out in a blacksmith's shop at Yesterton, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Yorkshire, and communicated to the buildings of Mr. Smith, farmer, and



March

Goodman, shopkeeper, which consumed  
th houses, with all their furniture and  
earing-apparel, eight horses, 13 cows,  
d four calves. Mr. Smith's family con-  
ed of 14 persons, not one of whom had  
second shirt to put on. It was supposed  
be wilfully set on fire.

## I R E L A N D.

Dublin, March 2.

ADVICE having been received here that  
the royal assent had been given in  
ondon to the bill for the further extent of  
e trade of Ireland, the House of Com-  
ons yesterday voted an address to his ma-  
ty, expressive of the grateful sense the  
ouse entertains of the liberal participa-  
on granted this kingdom of the trade of  
eat-Britain, and to assure his majesty of  
e unshaken loyalty of his faithful Com-  
ons.

## AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, March 4, 1780.

CAPTAIN Robert Sutton, late com-  
mander of his majesty's ship the  
lynx, arrived on the 1st instant, from  
e Leeward Islands, with dispatches from  
ar-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Ste-  
ens, of which the following are extracts  
d copies:

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Hyde  
Parker to Mr. Stephens, dated Princess  
Royal, Gros-Islet-Bay, St. Lucia, Dec. 9,  
1779.*

*Duplicate, of which the Original is not yet  
received.]*

MY last to you of the 16th of October,  
quainted you with my arrival at Barba-  
es with the Squadron of his Majesty's  
ps under my command.

On the 24th of October, the Actæon and  
serpine came into Carlisle-Bay, with  
Alcmene Frigate of 28 guns, command-  
by Captain de Bonneval; she was chased  
several ships, but struck to the Proser-  
e. From the capture of this ship I first  
ned with certainty, that the Count  
Etain was gone with all his fleet to  
merica.

nclosed I send a list of prizes taken since  
last.

*Account of Prizes taken by his Majesty's  
Squadron under my Command, since my last.*

1779. August 30. French Flute Le  
apas, 20 guns, 140 men, laden with

Sept. 8. American schooner Sally, 60  
6 guns, 6 men, with lumber. Sept.

American schooner Nancy, 40 tons,  
5 men, with fish and lumber. 16.  
mach sloop, with rum, sugar, and cof-

fee. Sept. 17. French sloop St. Vincent's,  
with rum, sugar, and coffee. 20. Spanish  
schooner Signora Socana, with provisions.  
21. Schooner Maria Magdalena, with  
fish. 29. American brig Fair, 120 tons,  
15 men, with rice and tobacco.

Oct. 4. French sloop Liberty, with bot-  
tles. 5. French sloop Alexander, with  
rum, sugar, and coffee. 7. French sloop  
La Superbe, with bale goods, wine, and  
provisions. 29. French Ship St. Jean,  
with sugar, coffee, and cotton. 21. French  
frigate Alcmene, 28 guns, 200 men. 29.  
A French sloop with naval stores, &c. 29.  
A French sloop with sugar and coffee. 29.  
An American sloop with tobacco, &c.

Dec. 1. French ship Conquerer, with  
sundries, provisions, &c. 1. French Po-  
lacre Lovely Maria, with sundries, provi-  
sions, &c.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Hyde  
Parker to Mr. Stephens, dated Princess  
Royal, Gros-Islet-Bay, St. Lucia, Dec. 23,  
1779.*

CAPTAIN Sutton not having yet left  
the squadron, gives me an opportunity to  
add a supplement to my letter of the 9th  
instant, and to desire you will inform their  
lordships, that on the 18th instant, between  
eight and nine o'clock in the morning, the  
Preston being between Martinico and St.  
Lucia, to windward, made the signal for a  
fleet, which was no sooner observed on  
board the Princess Royal, than a signal was  
thrown out for the ships under my com-  
mand to slip their cables, and chase to  
windward. The captains were then as-  
sembled at a court-martial; and as the  
ships were in a course of fitting, some lay  
on the beel, others had their sails unbent,  
and from all of them great numbers were  
employed on shore in wooding and watering.  
Under these circumstances the alertness and  
dispatch with which the ships put to sea  
was surprising even to me, who am no  
stranger to the activity and briskness of the  
English officers and seamen. As the squa-  
dron stood over for Port Royal, the ene-  
my's ships were discovered to be a convoy.  
Before four in the afternoon nine or ten of  
them ran themselves on shore on the Island  
Martinico, and were set on fire by our  
boats, either immediately or the next morn-  
ing. About the same time I observed the  
Boreas engaged with a French frigate in  
Port-Royal Bay, a French rear-admiral  
with two other 74 gun ships, slipped their  
cables and bore down upon him, which  
obliged the Boreas to sheer off. This dex-  
trous manœuvre saved their frigate, and  
some of their merchant ships. The French  
admiral hauled his wind in good time, and  
kept plying for the road. The ships  
a-head of the Princess Royal at this time  
were the Conqueror, Albion, Elisabeth,  
Vigilant,



Vigilant, and Centurion, but the Conqueror a-head and to windward of the rest. About five this ship got within distance of the French rear-admiral, who began the cannonade. The steadiness and coolness with which on every tack the Conqueror received the fire of these three ships, and returned his own, working his ship with as much exactness as if he had been turning into Spithead, and on every board gaining considerably on the enemy, gave me infinite pleasure: the rest of the ships showed no less eagerness to get into action. Towards sun-set the Albion had got well up to second the Conqueror, and the other ships were in action, but as they had worked, not only within the danger of the shoals of this Bay, but within the reach of the batteries from whence were fired both shells and shot, I called them off by the night signal at a quarter before seven. It was with inexpressible concern I then heard that Capt. Walter Griffith was killed by the last broadside. The service cannot lose a better man or a better officer. The Conqueror had three men killed and 11 wounded: the damage done to the ship is not very considerable, nor I believe to any of the other ships, as I have had no report from them. They are cruising under Commodore Collingwood off the Point of Salines. We have taken nine sail of this convoy which came from Marseilles under the convoy of the Aurora about the middle of October; I judge that, including the frigate, they were 26 in number; four more had lost company, and are yet expected, rather at St. Lucia than Martinico. All of the French ships, except those who were engaged, were in the carenage, I believe in ill condition, and many of their crews in the hospital.

On the 20th, standing with seven ships over to St. Lucia, late in the evening, I received a letter from Sir Henry Calder, informing me three large ships were seen that afternoon from the Morne, steering to the northward, supposed to be part of M. la Mothe Piquet's Squadron returning from Grenada. As I judged this intelligence very probable, Rear-Admiral Rowley was immediately detached in the Suffolk, with the Vengeance, Magnificent, and Stirling Castle, in pursuit of them.

P. S. I am well assured the Sphynx is retaken by the Proserpine, after a smart action; but, as I have had no letters since that time from Commodore Hotham, I cannot give your lordships the particulars.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Stephens, dated Princess Royal, Gros-Islet-Bay, St. Lucia, Jan. 2, 1780.*

S I R,  
THE delay of the merchant ship, in which Capt. Sutton is embarked, furnishes

me with the opportunity, and Admiral Rowley's return with the occasion, of writing you a third letter, that you may inform their lordships of the success of the cruise, which I do by transmitting a copy of his letter to me.

I am, Sir, your most obedient  
humble servant,  
H. PARKER

*Philip Stephens, Esq.*

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Rowley to Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, dated Suffolk at Sea, off Mount Fortune, Jan. 1780.*

S I R,

I Beg leave to acquaint you, that in pursuance of your order of the 20th of December last, I proceeded with the ships named in the margin\*, in pursuit of the three ships which you had intelligence of.

On Tuesday the 21st, at eight A. M. three strange sail being discovered from the Suffolk's mast-head in the north west, ordered the signal to be made for a general chase, which being obeyed with the greatest alacrity, I had the satisfaction by noon to find we gained upon them very fast.

On Wednesday the 22d, at three P. M. they hoisted French colours, but soon afterwards hauled them down again: at five, having come well up with the chase, which I could now plainly perceive were French frigates, fired a shot at them, which was returned. A half an hour past six the Magnificent exchanged several shot with one of the frigates, which, after a chase of 14 hours, I had the pleasure to see strike to her. She proved to be La Blanche frigate, of 36 guns, and 217 men, commanded by Monsieur Gallissot.

At eleven La Fortune frigate of 36 guns, and 217 men, commanded by the Chevalier Marigny, struck to the Suffolk after a chase of 18 hours. The Vengeance of my lee quarter having come up with La Blanche, took charge of her, and exchanged the prisoners, &c. while the Stirling-Castle and Magnificent continued the chase to leeward after the third ship, which they came up with and took, after a chase of 36 hours. On Thursday the 23d ult. at three P. M. She proved to be La Ellis of 28 guns, and 68 men, commanded by Monsieur Feneaux.

From the information of the officers belonging to the frigates before mentioned, I learn, that they left Savanna on the 1st of November last, arrived at Grenada the 1st of December, left that place the 9th, arrived at St. Vincent's the 15th, from whence they sailed the 19th, and were on their passage to Martinique.

On our passage, in lat. 16 deg. 36 min. I fell in with the French schooner from Martinique to America, which was taken by the Stirling-Castle. In lat. 15 deg. 36 min. I also fell in with the Young

\* Suffolk, Vengeance, Magnificent, and Stirling-Castle.



*Isabella*, a sloop from Grenada, bound to St. Eustatia; but having only Americans on board, she was detained as prize by the *Vengeance*. On the 28th the *Vengeance* also took a small schooner, laden with fish from Margaritta, bound to Martinique. The industry and alertness with which the captains, officers, and seamen obeyed the signals on this occasion, were such as to merit every thing I can say in their favour.

*Princess Royal*, Jan. 2, 1780.

*Account of the prizes taken by the Squadron since my departure.*

1779. Dec. Frigate *Sphinx* retaken.

Dec. 18. French brig *La Maria Jennette*, laden with sundry kinds of merchandise. 18. French ship *La Anonyme*, 260 tons, with sundry kinds of merchandise. 18. French ship *La Marianne*, with sundry kinds of merchandise. 18. French brig *Le Lazare*. 18. French ship *Le Concorde*. 18. French ship *Le Heureux Jean*. 18. French ship *Etoile La Mar*. 18. French ship *Le Jean Louis*. 18. French ship *L'Amitie*, all laden with sundry kinds of merchandise. 22. French frigate *La Fortune*, 1100 tons, 42 guns, 247 men. 22. French frigate *La Manche*, 36 guns, 222 men. 23. French frigate *La Ellis*, 28 guns, 68 men. 25. An American schooner, with melasses, gunpowder, rum, sugar, &c. 27. American sloop *Young Frow Isabella*, 20 tons, ten men, with rum, sugar, cotton, indigo, &c. 28. Margaritta schooner *Volante*, 15 tons, six guns, with fish.

Admiralty-Office, March 11, 1780.

*Abstract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at Jamaica to Mr. Stephens, dated at Port-Royal, January, 1780.*

THE 25th of November a considerable number of Spaniards invested St. Fernando de Omoa, and on the 28th, the garrison and crew of the *Porcupine* were so reduced by a pestilential disorder, which raged amongst them, that it became necessary to evacuate the fort, after having spiked the guns, and embarked the ammunition and stores.

The 8th instant the *Salisbury*, commanded by Captain Inglis, brought in here a Spanish private ship of war, of 50 guns, named the *St. Carlos*, commanded by Don Antonio Zavelleta, from Cadiz, bound to Omoa, laden with brass cannon, shot, muskets, and other military stores for the use of the Spaniards. Captain Inglis has shown good conduct and a becoming spirit as well before as during the action. Enclosed is his letter giving an account of the action.

The 27th of November last, the *Penelope* sent in a Spanish Guarda Costa, of 10 guns, and 75 men, named the *Hemola Maria*.

Captain Luttrell has taken possession of the island of Rattan for his majesty.

*Salisbury, off Port Royal, Jan. 1780.*

S I R,

ON the 12th of last month, at day-break, being then off Port de Sall, in the Bay of Honduras, we saw two sail to the eastward, the one a large ship, the other a sloop, to which we gave chase, it being then light breezes. After different manœuvres, and the strange ship making some private signals through the day, at six in the evening we got pretty near, when she hoisted Spanish ensign and pendant. At half past six we fired some shot, which were immediately returned; and continued closing, with a constant fire on both sides, till past eight o'clock, when her main-mast went overboard, and she surrendered. Her mizen-mast also went during the night.

She proved to be the *St. Carlos*, of 50 guns, 38 twelve pounders, 16 of which are brass, 12 six pounders, and 397 men, a private ship of war, commanded by Don Juan Antonio Zavelleta, from Cadiz, bound to Fort Omoa, having on board 12 twenty-four pounders brass cannon, a quantity of shot and shells, 5000 stand of arms, &c.

The sloop made off in the night.

In the action there were four men killed on board the *Salisbury*, and 14 wounded, five of whom died of their wounds; Mr. Miller, the master, was much wounded, but is in a fair way of recovery.

The *Salisbury* suffered much in her sails and rigging, which we immediately set about repairing; as also in putting the prize into as good a state of sailing and defence as circumstances would admit of, under the command of Lieutenant Haynes, first lieutenant of the *Salisbury*.

Since that time we have been beating up for Jamaica, which we have attained with some trouble; and have the pleasure to inform you, that throughout this service has been carried on with a proper and spirited exertion of both officers and ship's company. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES INGLIS.

*Sir Peter Parker, Knt, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c.*

## FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A Letter from Berlin, dated February 20, says, the instructions remitted by his majesty, our august sovereign, to M. de Carmez, the new chancellor, for prescribing the manner in which justice shall in future be administered, is worthy to be regarded as a master-piece of enquiry and wisdom; they enjoin, among other regulations, that it is the duty of that supreme administrator of justice, to be particularly acquainted with the manners and character of all the officers of justice who are subordinate to him. That the inferior tribunals shall not be presided over by judges who may have relations existing with the



the same functions in the superior tribunals, nor the latter have any of their creatures employed as subaltern justices; that the Chancellor shall carefully observe, that no suspicious engagements pass between them; that their votes be frequently collected; and to pay great attention whether certain members always vote in the same manner; and whether there is the least reason to suspect any secret collusion, &c.

A letter from Petersbourg informs us, that the Metropolitan of Cassa and the Greeks settled in Crimea, having in 1778 presented a petition to the empress to receive them under her protection as her subjects, her majesty has granted their request by a patent, which is printed in the Russian and Greek languages, assigning them a district on the borders of the sea at Asoff, where two towns are to be built, named Ekatherinosslaw and Marianopie, where they will enjoy many privileges.

The same letter adds, that the empress, desirous of encouraging new discoveries, has ordered ten ships to be equipped annually at Kamschatska, three of which are to go to the new northern Archipelago, three towards America, as many to Ochotskoy, and one to the Kurile Islands.

Upwards of 100 persons employed in receiving the revenues of the Russian state, and who have been accused of unfaithfully per-

forming their duty in their different departments, have been imprisoned in the fortress of this capital, and a commission is appointed to try them.

A letter from Coblenz in Germany mentions the following particulars: in 24 hours time we have had four shocks of earthquakes. We have accounts from Boppard, a small town in this electorate, that at half past six yesterday evening they felt a violent shock of an earthquake, the direction of which was from South to North; and whether was felt at the same place this morning between four and five o'clock, but what most extraordinary, on the 25th, the day before the first earthquake, several of the watches and clocks stopped suddenly, from one o'clock till half past four, and the springs of many of them were broken.

It is said that the Prince Bishop of Spire and some other prelates having agreed to diminish Lent in their dioceses, wrote to the court of Rome for the Pope's consent, who answered them that they might do as they liked in that respect, notwithstanding which these changes did not take place, as the elector of Mentz refused to agree to it.

The Bishop of Spire has also published an ordonnance, forbidding the Mendicant Monks from imposing on the minds of the lower sort of people, from whom they continue to extort money on various pretences.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO

## CORRESPONDENTS.

*THE* Poetical favours from *W. S.* are just received, and will appear in our next. *The Vernal Ode* by our other friend *H. L.* is likewise come to hand.

The Editor acknowledges himself greatly indebted to *PERIPLUS* for his ingenious letter, as well as for all past favours. Every channel of enquiry shall be set on foot, to procure proper documents for executing the plan he recommends; we do not say more, lest it should be taken up by others; as the utility and importance are strikingly obvious. His assistance will be highly esteemed.

It gives us great satisfaction, to have any part of our publication approved by *F. R. S.*

The Queries by the Rural Christian, except one, are as follow; and our ingenious correspondents are requested to exercise their talents upon them:

Why does the sun appear to move round the earth, instead of the earth (as it is in nature) moving round the sun?

Why do some stars twinkle, and others not?

Why does what is called the Harvest moon appear larger than the moon at other time?

Which is the wisest man—the most religious, or the most learned?

Question by another correspondent. Of what materials, and in what manner playing-marbles made?

An Old Customer is requested to take notice, that the very great expence of the General Index, and the experience of how very few were called for when the was printed in 1758, render it impracticable to comply with his request.